"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28822—New Series, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th Augt.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5015	1300	A. C. Leggin	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th ,,
					Saturday.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	3995	500	A Symons	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th ,,
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo.

August 25th. September 8th. October 20th.
,, 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. ,, 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanzo	2.000	500	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3.800	550	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 15, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3230	27th Aug.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Aug, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rts. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 17th August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 21st August, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, on the 18th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., Liverpool..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,	KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.	LIVERPOOL.

R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.
ASIA	3360	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 11, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
,, 49-50 Parliament Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

PRIZE CUPS, GOBLETS, TANKARDS, &c.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have on view at their Fort Establishment an Extensive and Splendid Assortment of the above. They have been well selected and form very suitable Prizes for—

SHOOTING, RACING, BOATING, YACHTING, POLO, GOLF, BADMINTON and all GYMKHANA and ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

GOBLETS, of the Finest Electro-Plate, Richly Engraved and Chased, without Handles—

Height.	Capacity.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
8 inches, about	½ Pint ..... from	31 0	35 0
9 ,, ,,	1¼ ,, ... ,,	45 0	50 0
11¼ ,, ,,	3 Pints ..... ,,	75 0	85 0

GOBLETS, of the Finest Electro-Plate, Plain, very suitable for Engraving.
The following are the most useful sizes.—

7¼ inches, about	¾ Pint ..... from	20 0	22 8
7¾ ,, ,,	¾ ,, ... ,,	22 8	25 0
8 ,, ,,	1 ,, ... ,,	27 0	30 0
9 ,, ,,	1¼ ,, ... ,,	29 0	33 0
10 ,, ,,	2 Pints ..... ,,	34 0	38 0

PRIZE BOWLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Made in the best quality Electro-Plate, Gilt inside, Chased and Embossed, and Fluted Patterns with space for engraving Name, &c., mounted on Blackwood Stand—Diameter of Bowl 10 inches	135 0	150 0
Do. do. Diameter of Bowl, 11 inches, Queen Anne Pattern	150 0	168 0
The above can be imported in Solid Silver, Richly Chased and Engraved { from	350 0	395 0
{ to	500 0	560 0

TWO-HANDLED PRIZE CUPS.
Richly Fluted, Chased, and Embossed in a variety of Handsome Designs.

Height.	Capacity.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
8½ inches, about	1½ Pint ..... from	75 0	85 0
9½ ,, ,,	2½ Pints ..... ,,	94 0	105 0
11½ ,, ,,	6 ,, ... ,,	135 0	150 0
11½ ,, ,,	5 ,, ... ,,	100 0	112 0

MANX LOVING CUPS.
Very Handsome and Effective Prize Cups, made of the Finest Electro-Plate, Richly Gilt Inside, Three-Handled—

2 Pints, finished	Plain Dull	45 0	50 0
2 ,,	Plain Bright	45 0	50 0
4 ,,	Dull	67 0	75 0
4 ,,	Bright	75 0	85 0
6 ,,	Bright	100 0	112 0

BEER TANKARDS, CUPS, &c.

Beer Tankards of the Finest Crystal with Electro-Plated Bands and Handle— 1 Pint size	from	12 0	13 8
2 Pint ,, ...	,,	22 8	25 0
Beer Mugs, all Electro-Plate, Plain, Chased, or Engraved— 1 Pint size	from	12 0	13 8
2 Pint ,, ...	,,	20 0	22 8
Golf Beer Mugs in Fine Electro-Plate, Richly Engraved and Chased with Golf Designs	from	27 8	31 0
And a variety of others	{ from	12 0	13 0
	{ to	40 0	45 8

ENGLISH OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Three-Handled Manx Loving Cups, made from Selected English Oak, and Neatly Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield for Inscription—Capacity, 3 Pints ..... from	60 0	68 0
Oak Beer Beakers, Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield for Engraving...	31 8	35 0
Oak Beer Tankards, Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield	31 8	35 0

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS,
COCKTAIL SHAKERS,
PICNIC COMPANIONS,
SPIRIT FLASKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST SETS,
DINNER SETS,
DESSERT SETS,
AFTERNOON TEA SETS,
TRINKET SETS,
SUPERIOR GLASSWARE,
SALAD BOWLS,
FLOWER CENTRE-PIECES,
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.
Priced Lists Post Free on Application.

CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 ,, ,, ,,	5	0	12 ,, ,,	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,
AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.
WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.
CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.
Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

URHUJ,
THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.
URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system; removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEARTBURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to
MADAME DUBOIS,
Jubulpore, C. P.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street Calcutta.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—
Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ON EYESIGHT.

WE frequently receive letters which merely say, "Please send me your Sight Test immediately, as I wish to purchase Spectacles." A communication like this necessarily involves delay and correspondence, which a little more explanation might prevent.

Consideration of the following simple conditions will qualify our readers to determine for themselves whether they would derive benefit from the use of Spectacles. If you cannot define objects at a distance, which your friends can see clearly, though your Vision is otherwise acute, there is good reason to suspect that you are shortsighted, and Glasses will remove the disability.

If in order to read a book you are obliged to hold it close to the eyes, and cannot distinguish the letters as much as twelve inches off, while you find difficulty in recognising your friends when you pass them in the street, and objects at no great distance are shadowy and uncertain, you may be tolerably sure that you are nearsighted, and that Glasses will not only improve your sight, but that your eyes will suffer injury by the neglect to wear them.

If the act of reading, easy at first at the distance of twelve inches, becomes difficult after a short continuance, and is then attended by fatigue and distress, the images becoming indistinct and confused, a feeling of aching tension over the eyes, which begin to water, and are after a time incapable of continuing the effort, while it is a relief to direct them to distant objects, which can be clearly seen with comparative ease, if sensations similar to the above occur under the age of thirty-five, far-sight is probably the cause, and the trouble may be entirely removed by the use of Glasses.

At an advanced age, if difficulty in reading begins to be experienced, more particularly by artificial light, at night, if the type can be seen more clearly when the light is strong enough by being held further away from the eyes than formerly, and is indistinct, the letters running into each other, when held only twelve inches off, while distant vision is normal and unimpaired, then we may reasonably assume that failure of accommodation exists, which can be compensated by Glasses.

If the eyes are unpleasantly sensitive to a strong light, or if duty or inclination takes you out of doors in the day time during the summer months, Tinted Glare Glasses may be worn with much advantage, and, if required, they can be supplied with any degree of either negative or positive power.

So much, at least, every person may decide himself without professional help, and to this extent we may fairly hope for success in providing Spectacles properly adapted to correct the existing defect, even though personal consultation is impossible. When any part of the eye is known to be diseased, or other complications are present, personal application should be made to the local Medical Officer.

PRICE LIST AND SIGHT TEST FOR SPECTACLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, (Ld.)

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1892, at 5 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1891.
2. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1892.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. Pro. C. SABAPATHI IYAH & Co.,
S. E. CHENAI,
Agents, Secretaries, and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th August, 1892, to 23rd August, 1892, both days inclusive.

OWEN'S COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUSES for the Session 1892-93 will be forwarded on application.

I.—Department of Arts, Science, and Laws.
II.—Department of Medicine.
III.—Department of Public Health.
IV.—Dental Department.
V.—Pharmaceutical Department.
VI.—Department for Women.
VII.—Department for the Evening Classes.
VIII.—Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., (varying in value from £12 to £100 per annum).

Apply to Mr. CORNISH, 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, or at the College.

HENRY WM. HOLDER, M. A., Registrar.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital..... „ 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI. SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

31st July, 1892.

SIMLA
COMMISSION AND AUCTION ROOMS.

WHITE and Co. beg to notify that they will hold, on an early day, a SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of about four thousand pounds of the SUTLEJ VALLEY TEAS of the following kinds, viz :—

ORANGE PEKOE. | HIMALAYA MIXTURE.
PEKOE. | BOHEA.
PEKOE SOUCHONG. | BROKEN TEA.

Outstation commissions carefully executed.

WHITE & Co.,
NORTHBROOK TERRACE.

CROFT, MOODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 40 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 44 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 26 per dozen.
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to..... £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS.. £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price : Re. 1-8 per Phial, packing, As. 4 ; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S,

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per Phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price ; Re. 1-4 per Phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1892, at 5-30 p.m.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 625. The Machinery consists of 20,116 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price : Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price : Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Rs. a. Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 9 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

MOORE & CO.'S
GREAT ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકમદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE
LANGHAM HOTEL,
PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.
SITUATED IN THE MOST
FASHIONABLE, CONVENIENT, AND HEALTHY
POSITION IN LONDON,
Near the Best Shops, &c.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
MODERATE TARIFF.
MANAGER.—
MR. WALTER GOSDEN.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4		(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUND IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

Please write for Particulars of the

UNIVERSAL
BONUS
POLICIES.

The safest and most Economical Assurance obtainable in India.

Risks accepted on First-class Native Lives.

Claims paid immediately on proof of Death.

Apply to—

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE :

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891 :

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY

Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY

and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

MONSOON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

ASSURANCE AGAINST CHILLS.

PURE UNDYED NATURAL WOOL

VESTS. 3 for Rs. 15 Cash. PANTS. 3 for Rs. 18 Cash. HALF-HOSE. ½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

SIZE OF CHEST, WAIST, AND LENGTH OF FOOT REQUIRED.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says : "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion ; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases nutritional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS : CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co. ; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. ; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. ; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co. ; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"VICTORIA" SOAPS.
TRADE MARK

BROWN	SEE WORD "VICTORIA" LONDON-PLYMOUTH On Packet, Box and Tablet.	WINDSOR.
WHITE		WINDSOR
HONEY.		GLYCERINE

UNEQUALLED FOR THE SKIN.
INDISPENSABLE FOR The BOUDOIR. The BATH. The LAVATORY. The HOUSEHOLD.
ASK FOR VICTORIA AND SEE
The WORD on the Packet or Box.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 402, High Holborn, LONDON

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Sanitation Committee, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-morrow (W. P.) after the cricket match (Gymkhana *vs.* Poona) is over.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Teheran entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ehrenfels entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Clan Alpine and Assam yesterday; and the s. s. Brahmani, Taif, and Caradale left it on Sunday, and the s. s. Mobile and Bormida yesterday.

SARASWATI ALAYA, GIRGAUM.—Mr. Keshav Waman Pethe will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Head Covering, this evening, at 6-30 p.m., in the Saraswati Alaya. The lecture is open to the public. Dr. Sadashiv W. Kane will preside.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Harry Ramjee, a mill employe at the Morarjee Goculdas Mills, Suparibag Road, was severely lacerated, and had the bone of his knee-joint crushed by a beam accidentally falling on it, his foot having slipped, whilst engaged in carrying it. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

THEFT AT CHINCH BUNDER.—Soonderjee Jairam, residing at Chinch Bunder, has reported to the police, that during his absence from home, on Saturday evening, the lock of his room was wrenched off, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 333, were stolen from a cupboard in his room. The thief was arrested by one of his servants, but unfortunately escaped.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Sullivan.
Overture	I Puritani	Bousquet.
Gavotte	Charming	Boggetti.
Selection	The Gondoliers	Gilbert.
Valse	L'etoile Polaire	Waldenfel.
Galop	Light as a Feather	Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A NEW HINDU THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The Patunker Sangit Company, which has lately arrived in Bombay from Kattiawar, performed the opera of Vikram and Shashikala before a crowded house, at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, on Saturday night. The play is very interesting, and the actors perform their parts creditably. The singing is also excellent, and is much appreciated by the audience. The company deserves the support of theatre-going Hindus. The play is to be repeated to-morrow, (Wednesday).

KIDNAPPING A YOUNG GIRL.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, a low-caste Hindu, named Pandu Raoji, aged 35 years, describing himself as a fisherman, was brought up at the instance of Inspector Hack, on a charge of using criminal violence on a *nautch* girl, named Vittee, about eight years old, with the intent of outraging her and of kidnapping. The accused had on several previous occasions enticed away Vittee from her sister's house to the Two Tanks, and there treated her to sweet-meats and fruits. Some days back, the girl ran away from her sister's house at Kamateepoora. She spent the day and night in a house of ill-repute. The accused met Vittee on the night of Tuesday last, at about 7 o'clock, in 13th Kamateepoora Lane, and there he engaged a hackney victoria and took her, as alleged, for a drive to Duncan Road. On arriving at Duncan Road, Pandu paid the victoria, and took the girl to an open space surrounded by a wooden railing. There he attempted to outrage, but she raised an alarm, whereupon the accused made off, leaving the girl behind him. Sometime after the girl came to her relatives at Kamateepoora, where it was found that she was outraged. Inspector Hack was informed, and he had the accused arrested that night, at about 11 o'clock, at his house. From the evidence produced, his Worship convicted the accused of both the above charges, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

1

SMALL CAUSE COURT—MONDAY.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

A DISPUTED TRANSACTION.

HAJI DAUD HAJI VAYEDUNA VS. HERA CHAND NAGURDAS.

MR. FRAMJI K. PATUCK, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, represented the defendant.

In this suit the plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 725, being the amount of damages borne by the plaintiff on account of the defendants committing a breach of duty, misrepresentation, and fraud in respect of 100 bales of yarn of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Mills, entrusted to him by the plaintiff, in October 1889, to sell. The plaintiff stated that in October, 1889, he bought from one Canji Thackersey 100 bales of yarn, to be prepared at the Jadowjee Mills, through the defendant, who was his broker, under a verbal contract, and that on the next day, he sold the same through the defendant, at a small profit to one Mohunlal. When the plaintiff asked Mohunlal to accept delivery of the yarn, the latter accepted delivery of fifty bales only, and declined to receive the remaining fifty bales, alleging that he had not contracted through the defendant to buy 100 bales belonging to the plaintiff, but that he had stipulated to purchase of the broker as the principal in the transaction. The plaintiff further added that Canji Thackersey had filed a suit against him for damages for not accepting the fifty bales, and that he had to settle Canji's claim by the payment of Rs. 650. He now preferred the present suit, to recover that amount together with the costs, which he had incurred in defending the suit against him. The plaintiff admitted that he took no steps in carrying out his part of the contract, and instituted no proceedings against Mohunlal with the exception of a notice served upon him in June last, calling upon Mohunlal to take delivery of the remaining fifty bales of yarn.

Mr. Nusserwanji, on behalf of the defendant denied the plaintiff's claim, and also denied the breach of duty, misrepresentation, or fraud as alleged in the particulars of the plaintiff's claim. He further denied any liability on the part of his client to pay damages, and contended that his client maintained his position as a simple broker, in the sale by the plaintiff to Mohunlal.

Evidence having been gone through his Honour held that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case of misrepresentation, fraud, or breach of duty, and he, therefore, dismissed the suit, and certified Rs. 51 as professional costs of the defendant's pleader.

DECREE AGAINST THE NAWAB OF BEYLA.

HUKNA JITTO AND OTHERS VS. THE NAWAB MEER ABDUL RUSSUL ALUMKHAN OF BEYLA AND OTHERS.

THE first plaintiff appeared in person, while the first defendant did not make his appearance, and the second and the third defendants, named Narayan Balcrushna and Ramchunder Narayan, appeared and admitted the execution of a promissory note.

In this case, the plaintiffs, who are Marwaree money-lenders, claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,251 and Rs. 103 as interests, being the amount of their joint promissory note executed by them in Bombay, in favour of the plaintiffs on the 18th October, 1881. The plaintiffs after filing the suit had obtained an order from the Court, to affix the summons on the door of the first defendants' palace at Beyla as he could not be found, and accordingly the summons was posted on the door of his palace.

The second defendant, who is a Karbharry to the Nawab, and the third defendant said that they merely stood security for the Nawab, whereas the amount, mentioned in the bound, was received by the Nawab, and they were, therefore, not liable to pay the debt.

His Honour stated that the second and the third defendants signed the bond as sureties, and even if they did not receive the amount sued for, still they were liable to pay the debt, which if the two defendants wished they could recover from the first defendant. His Honour accordingly passed a decree for the sum of Rs. 1,364 in favour of the plaintiffs, together with court costs, and made the whole debt payable within a week.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A PRACTICE match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the undermentioned teams. the kick-off will be at 5-15 p.m:—

ROVERS.		CETTS.
H Forde	Goal	H Hyde
H Watson L Croidey	Backs	C W Lauder A J Brandon
A R Sharp G Brown J Powers	Half-backs	W H Jackson A C Owen S W Claridge
P W Wynn A P Sambrill G Watton W Thomson T De S Derry	Forwards	H Johnstone S Ridgewell W S Wooley J Allan A Brown

RESERVES.

H Collins, W J James, J Welch, J Roubens and J Rodger

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. George Robert Neill, one of the liquidators of Messrs. Southwell and Austin Company, Limited, charged Mrs. Sarah Theresa Southwell Piper, late manager of the company, with the theft of goods, valued at Rs. 650, from the company's establishment. Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared to defend the case.

Mr. Neill, re-examined by Mr. Hemming, said that there was no truth in the suggestion that witness left the service of the Apollo Bunder stores on account of anything discreditable or disgraceful to himself. He was then introduced to Mr. Cornforth, who employed him as the manager of the Universal Tobacco Company. Witness went to live at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, otherwise called Foras Road, because it was found to be the best locality for carrying on the business. The locality not being a respectable one, Mr Cronforth and Mr. Criper consented to live with him so that no insinuation or reflection might be made hereafter for living in such a neighbourhood.

Mr. Crawford said that when he asked the questions about his residence to the witness, he had no intention to throw discredit upon him.

Witness, continuing, said that in the Small Causes Court case, Mr. Cornforth admitted his liability and gave evidence against the witness, who had no agreement with Mr. Cornforth about partnership in business. Mr. Cornforth was a director of Southwell and Austin and witness filed an affidavit in the High Court against him complaining seriously about his conduct. The case in the Small Causes Court absolutely turned upon an entry of Rs. 400 made in Mr Cornforth's book. Witness had lent that sum of Rs. 400 to Mr. Cornforth. The judgment was against Mr. Coroforth and the witness, but it was executed against the witness alo[ne]. The execution of the warrant for arrest was issue[d] was arranged to be executed in the Police [Court] against the witness but the bailiff refused [to] The warrant was executed against him [in the] evening in his bed-room, whe[re] was waiting outside the room [and] He paid off the sum of the [decree] W. B. Green paid the mo[ney] the decree. He never rec[eived] from Jairam Bapoo or [others] that sort from anyone [else] plained as to how [the] Collector of Cus[toms] the Collector i[n] and as a re[sult] retire before h[im] and g[ave] it as he was [not] The clerk [went] next door to wit[ness] or anybody else [in] yment of the cheque, [which] one had purchased for Rs. 13[,000] Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 to Thomas Ogden [and] draft on the same day. He wrote the [letter] came to be connected with Southwell and Austin through Mr. Cornforth, who made mention of a balance-sheet. He had a conversation with Mr. Piper about that balance sheet. A notice for the meeting was then issued. Mr. Piper himself transferred five shares to the witness to assist him in smoothing, anything that might be very rough at the meeting and to propose Mr. Cornforth as liquidator. At the time he had no reason to suspect the integrity of any person connected with that company. His relations with Mr. and Mrs. Piper and Mr. Cornforth were quite friendly. When Mr. Green first put him certain questions, he was not disposed to assist him. The questions suggested that Mrs. Piper had betrayed her trust. Witness at first did not believe the suggestions. Witness made enquires and learnt from inquiry and books certain facts, which went against Mrs. Piper. Witness discovered that the management of the business was very bad. Apart from the present enquiry and the matters connected with it he had no feeling against Mr. or Mrs. Piper, and they made no allegations against him before the case, but allegations were made in the High Court seriously attaching his character. After the case had commenced Mr. Piper had not only threatened the witness on several occasions, but had threatened Mr. Turner, solicitor, in the presence of several witnesses in Southwell and Austin's shop. He was present at the Bunder when Mrs. Piper went to see Mr. Green, against whom her attitude was very hostile. Miss Moore had been served with a notice by Mr. Kumalsey and Mr. Piper. Miss Moore came to grief, and was crying the following day in consequence of the treatment she received at the hands of Mr. Piper.

Mr. Green, cross-examined by Mr. Crawford, said that he had attended the four meetings of the shareholders of Messrs. Southwell and Austin. The report in the morning papers was correct as to what took place at the meeting of 22nd July, Mr. Crawford put in an extract from the report.

Mr. Green, continuing, said his feelings were not of hostility to Mr. and Mrs. Piper. They were the reverse. Witness remembered the morning of the 7th June when Mr. and Mrs. Piper came to the Bunder. Witness wrote a letter complaining about the conduct of Mrs. Piper at the Bunder and asking her to offer an apology for her conduct. Mrs. Piper had sent a reply through her solicitors, stating that there was no occasion or reason to apologise. He gave two cheques to Mr. Neill one for Rs. 250; and another for Rs. 883 to enable him to pay the decree made against him and Mr. Cornforth. He did not know who paid the expenses of this prosecution. He did not guarantee to pay the expenses. He did not say that he would send Mr. Piper into the gutter or anything to the effect that he wished to see him a beggar. Mr. and Mrs. Piper were not friendly with him, that is, he never dined at had their house.

In his re-examination Mr. Green said that he was one of the first who assisted Mr. Piper in forming the company, and he was the means of getting others to subscribe to the shares—as, for instance, his own partner, who purchased forty shares. At that time he wished success to Mr. Piper and the company. Apart from the company and the proceedings connected with it, he had no cause whatever far any ill-feeling or irritation.

Mr. Hemming here put in the proceeding and succeeding portion of the proceedings of the meeting put in by Mr. Crawford from the short-hand writer's notes.

Mr. Green continued that the observations was made at the meeting were in consequence of previous answers of Mr. Piper. Witness had lost Rs. 5,000 in shares in the company and would be put to some expenses before the matter was finished. He expected a bill from his private solicitors. He was very much dissatisfied with the management of the company and had been so for the last two years and-a-half. The company was mismanaged by the managers and the directors. He was desirous that the whole mismanagement should be exposed. It was a fact that it was a considerable time after the liquidation commenced that he could not get any information, and at that time he had an idea that Mr. Neill was a great friend of Mr. Piper. He scorned to do such a mean action as to pay Rs. 250 to Mr. Neill for any improper purpose. Half the amount of the cheque was paid by Mr. Kennard. He paid the cheque of Rs. 883 to Mr. Neill to pay a decree, and to get him released in order that he might attend the business of Messrs. Southwell and Austin that morning. There had not been the slightest secrecy about the two cheques, and he had mentioned it to a number of customers at the Bunder.

Mr. Hemming here produced a notice served upon Miss Moore and also a letter from Mr. W. B. Green to Mr. Neill stating that he sent therewith a cheque for Rs. 883 to pay off the bailiff in satisfaction of the decree, which had been executed only to annoy Mr. Neill, and expressing a hope that Mr. Neill would pay it off at his convenience.

The Magistrate (to Mrs. Piper): Do you wish to make any statement with regard to the charge brought against you?

Mrs. Piper: Yes, your Worship.

His Worship: I wish to put a few questions to Mrs. Piper.

Mr. Crawford asked his Worship to allow him to read an explanation on behalf of Mrs. Piper, stating that the fatigue and worry of reading it could not be endured by Mrs. Piper. It contained facts relating to fifteen different items, and considering the health of Mrs. Piper, it was impossible for her to read such a lengthy explanation.

Mr. Hemming objected to the explanation being read by anybody.

The Magistrate, considering Mrs. Piper's weakness, ruled in Mr Crawford's favour, but took a note of Mr Hemming's objection.

Mrs. Piper's explanation which was dictated by his Worship to his clerk, run as follows:—

The allegations that I have stolen all, or any, of the articles taken from my basket and now before this court are absolutely untrue. The following statement correctly shows how I became possessed of each of the several articles, respecting which the prosecution has elected to proceed:—Exhibit S. Piece of blue and cream striped print. In October 1889 I had a dress made of this material combined with another cotton material of a grey colour. This dress I eventually gave to my ayah when it became shabby and worn. The bodice is Exibit 1. The dress was made with a full front after the fashion of a waistcoat, and this is the reason why the bodice appears small. This dress is duly charged to my account in the books under date 12th October, 1889. Subsequently, namely, on 2nd December, 1889, I purchased from the shop 12½ yards more of the same material, and from this I had a dressing jacket made up at home. Mrs. Austin cut this jacket out for me and cut the material on the cross so as to provide for the frills with which the jacket was trimmed. Exhibit S. is the unused remnant of the material so purchased. It is duly charged to my account in the books under date 2nd December, 1889, and has been in my possession ever since. Exhibit T.—Piece of pink, blue, and white print. This did not come from Southwell and Austin's shop at all. There has been print of the same pattern in the shop, where this kind of material was selling formerly at 12 annas and afterwards at 8 annas a yard. The pattern is a common one. This piece of print was bought for me in the bazaar along with other articles, because I could get them cheaper there than from Southwell and Austin's. I have had it by me for a considerable time, and in April last I had some shirts made for my boys out of a portion of the piece. Exhibit U.—Piece of pink and white striped print. Miss Moore served me with this, and if it has not been entered in the books that was an omission on her part. It was her duty to see that every article which she served to me as well as to any other customer of the shop was duly entered, and I always supposed she did so. It is the remnant of a piece [from] which Mr. Cornforth's sleeping suit was made. [It] served to me in May. The price of this mate[rial] [for]merly 12 annas a yard, and it was subsequ[ently] 8 annas a yard as appears fro[m] [in]voice in my own handwriting. [Exhibit] [stream] flowered muslin Batiste. [Exhibit] this article, which i[s] [figured] lawn, or flo[wered] [amount] in the b[ill] of muslin at 8 annas a yard. Exhibit [V.] flowered muslin [bought] [at the] liquidation (21st [May] blue serge. On the [day] Miss Moore to have some [made] down as I wanted to look [at] purchasing some. I selected [a] serge of a dark blue colour, [but] a superior quality, and told her [to] all there was of this particular piece, [and] her to put it up for me a long with some [white] and white serge, which I also selected. On [it] there is charged to my account in the books [of] yards of blue serge at Re. 1 per yard. This piece Exhibit F) contains about 15¼ yards, and I can only suppose that Miss Moore or the sepoy who packed the parcel made a mistake, and put up the wrong piece. Exhibit F is of very inferior quality, and is of no use for the purpose for which I required it, but this I did not notice until it was produced in court. It is, however, the piece which was packed and sent home with the other articles which I bought on the 30th April, 1892. I have had no other piece of blue serge from the shop. Exhibit G.—Piece of white satin merve. This article was not served to me by Miss Moore as she alleges, nor was it even part of the stock or property of Southwell and Austin. I brought it from Paris in 1890. It was given to me as a present by the manager of a large silk warehouse in Paris, where I had made considerable purchases for Southwell and Austin. Exhibit D.—Piece of black brocade silk. Miss Moore served me with this article, but she has omitted to charge it to my account. She is mistaken in her statement made on the 28th July that she served it after the 21st May. It was served on the same day when Mrs. Bennett called and selected some of the same material for her own dress, and that was certainly before the liquidation. Exhibit E.—Piece of black satin. It is not true that I served myself with this article on the 1st June last as Miss Moore has alleged. Miss Moore served me with it in exchange for a piece of silk on the same date as Exhibit D and A 13. Exhibit D and Exhibit E were intended to be made into one dress. Exhibit L.—Piece point guipure. It is not true that I served myself with this article. Miss Moore served me with it on the 11th June last, and it is entered to my account on that date. This article is a cotton lace of a cheap quality. I bought some lace of a much better quality in February last, which is charged to me at Rs. 3 per yard. It is possible Miss Moore is confounding this article with the quality of lace I bought in February. Lace of this quality (Exhibit L) is never charged at more than Re. 1-12 per yard, and after the liquidation the price was reduced to 14 annas. Exhibit M.—Two pieces of golden brown silk lace. Miss Moore's statement that I served myself with this lace two or three days after the 21st May last is untrue. These pieces of lace have been in my possession for 5 years. In April 1887 I had a dress made by the old firm of Southwell and Austin, and it was duly charged to my account on the 28th April, 1887. The dress was subsequently altered and one of these pieces of lace (the one which has been used) was taken off. The unused piece which was included in the charge of Rs. 110, which was made to me for the dress, was supplied to and kept by me in case any portion of the dress should require renewal. Exhibit No. 2 is the skirt of that dress. Exhibit A 1.—Two pieces of white and gold furniture lace. It is untrue that I served myself with these. Miss Moore served me with them in February last. They were kept at the extreme end of a glass case or counter which stood on the floor in the middle of the shop, and it would have been necessary to go on my knees to get them out. Exhibit A 13.—Piece white spotted chiffon. This article was served to me by Miss Moore, on the same day that she served me Exhibits D. and E. On the 7th June, when Miss Moore alleges I took it, I went with my husband to the Bunder to tax Mr. Neill personally with certain slanderous statements he had made to my husband on the previous night. I left the shop at about 11 o'clock in the morning for the rest of the day, being too much upset by what had passed to remain there. Exhibit A 14.—11 leather card cases and three needle cases. It is not true that I served myself with these after 21st May, as Miss Moore alleges. The card cases came out in 1889 and the needle cases in 1891. They were used for the purpose of advertising the business. I always used to keep some of them with me in my private desk in the shop, and was in the habit of sending them out from time to time to persons whom I thought likely to become customers of the shop. Some few remained in the desk, which I had taken home about a week previous to the liquidation. Exhibit A 15.—6 pairs of ladies' Lisle thread stockings. Miss Moore served me with these late in June, or early in July 1891, when I was just recovering from a very serious illness. Miss Moore used to come up daily to see me, and when I was ordered by the doctor to return to Poona, I told Miss Moore to bring me these stockings, and supposed she would have had them entered to my account. Exhibit A 11.—7 pair of gloves. These were served to me by Miss Moore a week or ten days previous to the liquidation, not after 21st May as she alleges. Knowing the superior quality and fit of the gloves, and that it would be difficult to get such good ones, I wished to secure some before they were disposed of. I supposed Miss Moore had caused them to be entered to my account. My accounts with the shop have not been furnished to me for a very long time past.

The case is adjourned till to-day at 2-30 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

DENIAL OF RELATIONSHIP.

SONBAI *vs.* ABDULLA MAHOMED.

THIS was a suit instituted by the plaintiff in forma pauperis cal for the recovery of certain ornaments from the defendant who is her father-in-law, to whose custody they had been entrusted. Mr. J. J. Guzdar, with Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Russell, with M. R. Setna, instructed by Messrs. Thakardas, Dharamsey, and Cama, representing the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that about two years ago she entrusted the defendant, who is her father-in-law, with certain ornaments and jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 2,177-3-6, they being required by him in order that he could raise money on them as he was at the time in need of funds for the purpose of carrying on his business. The ornaments had, the plaintiff alleged, been so entrusted by her on previous occasions, and returned by the defendant from time to time, but as he had not given them up on the last occasion, she had instructed her solicitor to write a letter on the 2nd February calling upon the defendant to hand over the property; but the latter had taken no notice of the demand.

The defendant denied the statement that the plaintiff was his daughter-in-law, and that she had entrusted him with the property, submitting that her claim was a false one brought with the object of extorting money from him.

Evidence was heard during the day, the suit being ultimately dismissed.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TEACHER & Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. GLADSTONE was to go to Osborne yesterday prior to forming his Cabinet. Its proposed constitution has not yet been made public, but Reuter wires a list of probabilities.

A CAMP of exercise is to be held at Poona in January next.

THE despatch from the Secretary of State with the India Councils Bill has been received. The Bill will shortly be sent to all the local Governments for their recommendations, as to how its provisons can best be carried out.

THE Allahabad High Court rose on the 13th for the autumn vacation. But the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyrrell sat on Saturday for emergent civil business; and the same bench will sit during the present week for hearing criminal appeals.

AN appeal case decided in the Calcutta High Court the other day shows that river dacoity has by no means died out. The appeal comes from the Mymensingh District, and the evidence shows that seven dacoities in all were committed in about as many days on the Jamuna in the neighbourhood of Serajganj.

NEWS from Pahan tells of another reverse to the insurgents, and of the Sultan being about to leave Pulau Tawar for Pekan. The subject of communication between the Kuala and Singapore by sea during the approaching N. E. monsoon is attracting public attention.

THE grain resources of Ludhiana can be judged from the fact that for the past three months a special goods train of about 30 waggons has been despatched daily by Ralli Brothers to Karachi, and the poorer classes think they have just cause to complain of this export and the high prices they have in consequence to pay for food.

A REPORT has reached the Government of India that all Hindu residents in Russian Turkistan, which presumably includes Bokhara, have been ordered to leave Russian territory within six months. The reason for this extraordinary step is not known. Many of the Hindus are bankers, and their expulsion must cause them serious losses.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PRETYMAN, President of the Indian Polo Association, has forwarded to Army Head-quarters a report embodying expressions of opinion on the part of the various Polo Clubs and Associations, as to the best way of giving effect to the suggestions made in Lord Roberts' circular on the game. A mass of interesting correspondence accompanies the report, which will be considered forthwith by his Excellency.

MR. NEY ELIAS, Consul-General at Mashed, is in such ill-health that he will have to proceed on furlough.

THE Government of India have asked, it is understood, the sanction of the Secretary of State for the publication of the papers on the Wheeler case.

THE letter of the President of the Currency Association, in another column, will be read with interest. Mr. Mackay urges upon Government the advisability of informing the Secretary of State by telegram of the general state of feeling in India as indicated by the extent of the agitation.

FROM the Sanitary Commissioner's abstract of the reports on fairs and festivals held in the Madras Presidency during the second quarter of this year, it appears that the health of the frequenters was generally good. One case of cholera occurred at the Mylar festival in the Wadagalle taluq, and a case of suspected cholera at the Kuruvatti Festival in the Bellary District. Cholera, however, broke out after the Festival in Murkapur in the Kurnool District. Influenza was the only other epidemic which prevailed at some of the festivals.

THE Punjab Government has sent to England a large collection of wheat and barley seed for experimental cultivation in Lancashire.

AT the South Western Police Court, London, the other day, Jacob Miles, an Anglo-Indian, living at Leathwaite Road, Battersea, was summoned for assaulting his wife. The plaintiff, described as an attractive-looking woman, said she was married to the defendant on October 24 last, and since that time he had continually ill-treated her. On July 14 he struck her in the face and blackened her eye. The complainant admitted signing her name to the following document, which was read amid some laughter:—"After our married during our lifetime I will never take deed of separation nor never put you any kind of blame or never leave you, nor I live another place, and I solemnly promise to look after you and give you nice dinners and everythings you required with my love and true faith. We will always live in one place, and live together and enjoy ourselves. If I broke the above promise after married I shall not get anything or money from Mr. Jacob Miles. Signed, Miss Elizabeth Bradbury, in solicitor's office, 16, Theobald's Road, Gray's Inn, solicitors, and Mr. Ramsey, witnesses. Now do good and be a virtue lady this and your family's famous." The wife added that she signed the document before marriage, as her husband wanted it signed. The defendant was ordered to find a surety to keep the peace for a period of twelve months.

AT Chester Assizes, on Thursday, 28th ultimo, an action was brought by Albert Timmis, a young farmer, of Eaton, Constantine, Iron Bridge, Shropshire, against Miss Mary Birch, a young lady of independent means, to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage. In his opening statement Mr. Bankes said this form of action was peculiar, but the young man had no course open but to bring the case to court, and to answer there fully and openly very unjust accusations which Miss Birch had made against him. For two or three years the young lady kept him dangling at her heels just to please her vanity and at the last moment threw him over. She said she was too good for a farmer's wife, and would never buy a husband, insinuating that the plaintiff had only been after her for her money. Plaintiff who loved the girl deeply, was disappointed and hurt, and wished to clear his character from the most unjust aspersions.—The defence was that 40s. paid into court was sufficient compensation for the injury to the plaintiff's prospects in the matrimonial market, and that there was no evidence of injury to character.—Mr. Justice Lawrence said that if they were to hold the scales of justice equally between man and woman, the plaintiff had been badly treated, and his letters revealed manly and touching sentiment, which did him credit.—The jury awarded plaintiff £50.

THE eruption of Mount Etna, which somewhat subsided at the beginning of the week the mail left was again on the 28th ult. as violent as during the first few days of the outbreak. Rocks and great masses of volcanic *debris* are being ejected from the crater to a great height, as well as a quantity of fine ash, which falls in showers over the country. The cloud of smoke over the summit has increased, and the subterranean rumblings are again so loud and frequent as to make the windows in the houses rattle. The lava streams are also extending.

DESPATCHES from Vladivostock state that 12,000 men are now employed in laying the Ussuri Railway, the eastern section of the Trans-Siberian line. Of these 1,300 are convicts, 1,600 exiles, 2,100 soldiers, 300 Russian workmen, and 6,000 Chinese and Coreans. Work is now in progress along the entire line. Everything is ready for the construction of the stations and the fixing of the telegraph posts, and it is expected that 100 kilometres will be completed this autumn.

THE Emperor William arrived at Wilhelmshaven on board his yacht the *Kaiser Adler* on July 27, on his return from his voyage along the coast of Norway. His Majesty, who is in excellent health, inspected the corvette *Sophie*, which had recently come home from East Africa waters. Subsequently the Emperor, who was accompanied by his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, and by the leading officials of the German Admiralty, witnessed the launch of a new ironclad, which his Majesty christened the *Heimdal*.

WRITING in the *Atlantic Monthly* on the subject of the pedigrees of Arabian horses, Mr. H. C. Merwin says:—"The Arabs have no written pedigrees; it is all an affair of memory and of notoriety in the tribe. Certain alleged pedigrees of Arabian horses, couched in romantic language, and represented as carried in a small bag hung by a cord around the animal's neck, have been published; but these are forgeries, gotten up probably by horse dealers, Egyptian, Syrian, or Persian. The breeding of every horse is a matter of common knowledge, and it would be impossible for his owner to fabricate a pedigree so as to deceive the natives, even if he were so inclined. The Bedouins, it seems necessary to admit, are in general great liars, and they will lie (to a stranger) about the age, the qualities, or the ownership of a horse, but they will not lie about his pedigree, even when they can do so with impunity. To be truthful on this subject is almost a matter of religion, certainly a point of honour, in the desert. How far back do these pedigrees run, and what was the origin of the Arabian horse? These questions it is impossible to answer definitely. The Bedouins themselves believe that Allah created the equine genus on their soil. "The root or spring of the horse is," they say, "in the land of the Arab." This pious belief is shared by a few generous souls in England and America, a small but devoted band, who gallantly defend the cause of the Arabian horse against his only rival, the modern English thoroughbred. Chief among these faithful was the late Major R. D. Upton, who visited the desert himself, and who has recorded his experiences and his views. Major Upton concluded that the horse was found in Arabia "not later than about one hundred years after the Deluge . . . if indeed he did not find his way there immediately after the exodus from the ark, which is by no means improbable."

THE Deacon case has entered on a new phase. Mr. Deacon, who is now undergoing his sentence of two years' imprisonment for having killed M. Abeille, undertook not to accuse his wife of adultery on condition that she renounced all rights over her children, who were confided to the care of General de Charette. Mrs. Deacon, having sought to see her children, was prevented from doing so by General de Charette, and at once commenced legal proceedings to obtain possession of them. Mr. Deacon, having been informed of this, has brought a charge of adultery against his wife. The case will be tried before the Correctional Tribunal of Grasse. Mr. Deacon has been officially notified that the petition for his pardon, signed by the jury after his sentence, has been refused. It is stated that at the expiration of his term of imprisonment Mr. Deacon will be expelled from the country.

THE great manœuvres of the Italian army will begin this year on August 29, General Driquet assuming the supreme command of the forces, which will comprise two army corps, the 7th and the 9th. On September 6 the King will proceed to Foligno and hold a review on the parade-ground in that town, when all the troops engaged in the manœuvres will march past his Majesty. The military attaches to the various foreign embassies and legations here will attend the manœuvres, as also the grand review of the troops at Foligno.

A PARIS telegram of July 26 says:—England has agreed to the request of France that the despatch boat *Meteore* may pass by Lagos on her way to the Oueme. The last mail from Dahomey brings a string of complaints against German traders for carrying on the slave trade in Dahomey for the Congo Free State, and for supplying arms to Behanzin. A German named Bichter is said to be drilling the Dahomeyans and teaching them the use of cannon.

ACCORDING to the present arrangements, twenty-four war-ships were to go to Huelva to participate in the Columbus celebration on August 3. Spain was represented by eight of these vessels, Italy by four, North America, by two, France by two, and England, Holland, Portugal, Austria, Greece, Mexico, and Argentina by one each.

MR. DAVID MCLAREN MORRISON, of Calcutta, who is now in London, has been elected a member of the Council of Imperial Federation, and has also received the thanks of the Imperial Federation League for his past services in advancing and developing this great enterprise.

DURING the progress of one of the elections in a northern town recently, the Liberals issued a placard inviting the electors to "Vote for Jones and swell the flowing tide." Their opponents shortly afterwards published a counter-blast, in which they requested the electors to "Vote for Brown and dam the flowing tide."

PRESIDENT HARRISON has approved the Bill recently passed, without division, by both Houses of Congress, authorising him, as long as Canada discriminates against United States shipping and freight on Canadian canals, to suspend the right of free passage through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal as regards Canadian vessels. The Bill which is intended to force Canada into reciprocal commercial relations with the United States, thus becomes law.

MR. VEST has introduced in the United States Senate a Bill empowering the President to offer substantial tariff reductions to Great Britain, France, and Germany if they will support the proposal for the free coinage of silver.

THE new United States cruiser *Columbia*, familiarly known as the *Pirate*, was launched on July 26 from Messrs. Cramp's shipyard at Philadelphia. She is regarded as the swiftest and most formidable vessel afloat. The *Columbia*, which is essentially a "commerce destroyer," and not a fighting vessel in the usual sense, was designed with two objects in view—namely, her speed and her coal-carrying capacity. The contract for her construction requires a speed of twenty-two knots per hour on her trial trip. The bunkers of the vessel are of greater capacity than those of any ship in the world. They will hold 2,000 tons of coal, and at the rate of ten knots an hour the *Columbia*, will be able to steam 24,240 knots without recoaling.

NEWS of serious disturbances in the Congo Free State has been telegraphed from San Tome to Brussels, the Arabs on the Upper Congo (Nyangwe), being it appears, in open revolt.

THE Little town of Male, in the romantic Valdi Sole, in Southern Tyrol, well known to English tourists in that Alpine district, has been almost destroyed by fire. Eighty houses, together with the post-office, the Hotel Zul Krone, and the ancient Capuchin Monastery, with its church and valuable library, were reduced to ashes. One hundred and forty families, comprising 900 persons, are without shelter. The total damage is estimated at half a million florins. All the inhabitants escaped with their lives with the sole exception of a labourer, who happened to be at work on the roof of the house, and who was burned to death. The Governor of the Tyrol has opened a subscription list for the relief of the distressed, and for the rebuilding of the town.

THE marriage of Princess Margaret, the German Emperor's youngest sister, with Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse will take place at Berlin on November 20. The Prince and Princess are both grandchildren of her Majesty the Queen.

SEVERAL of the German Governments, including, it is said, one of the most important, have sent an unfavourable answer to the inquiry of the Central Government as to their opinion of the advisability of holding an International Exhibition at Berlin in 1900. Unfavourable replies have also been received from some of the leading firms of manufacturers, while others hold that, on national grounds, a great International Exhibition in the German capital is desirable. In view of these differences of opinion, great curiosity is felt as to the final decision of the Emperor.

THE *Berliner Tageblatt* thinks that the steps hitherto taken by the German Government at Lisbon to protect the German creditors of Portugal ought to be followed by further measures. The writer goes on to allude to the steps taken last year by the British Government in a somewhat similar conflict with Portugal, and asks whether the other Powers, and England in particular, would not be found ready to join Germany in taking further measures to extort justice from the Portuguese Government.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE following is the prize list of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition which opened yesterday:—

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize. A gold medal. For the best original picture in either oils or water-colours.—Not awarded.

2. Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne's Prize. Rs. 50. For the best series of six photographs, portrait or landscape, taken in India since the date of the last Exhibition, i.e., since August 1891.—Major Tugart.

3. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's Prize. Rs. 150. For an original picture in oils, the painter of which wins no other prize at this Exhibition.—Major the Hon'ble F. Shaw.

4. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's First Prize. Rs. 150 (open to commissioned officers only).—For an original picture, either oils or water-colours.—Lieutenant Molyneaux.

5. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Second Prize. Rs. 50 (open to warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers only). For an original picture in any style.—Not awarded.

6. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Crosthwaite's Prize. Rs. 100. For a series of not less than three original water-colours, sketches from nature.—Mrs. Jardine.

7. The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins' Prize. Rs. 100. For the best orginal picture in water-colours by a lady—Mrs. Andrew Ker.

8. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury's Prize for Children under 16 years: 1st Prize, Miss Grace Marshall, Rs. 25; 2nd Prize, Miss Dorothy Dean, Rs. 15.;

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FOR SALE.—FRESH FRENCH POTATOES, at Rs. 2. per Maund. Apply to Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., 17 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 15.

THE latest Commercial and Financial advices to hand by wire were included in our Report, under Saturday evening's date; and to-day the Banks and Native Markets have been closed for a Native Holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's steam-ship Ellora, 1470 tons, Commander F. Sheldrick, sailed yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Assam, which arrived here on the 14th inst. reports having experienced moderate monsoon and cloudy throughout rain squalls so me miles off Bombay.

The Rubattino S N Co's steam-ship Bormida, 1,499 tons, Commander F Susini, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and Mr Pagge and 6 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Teheran, 1,684 tons, Commander C H S Tocque, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (23rd July), with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Ebrenfels, 1,521 tons, Commander E Warckmeister, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Karachi (12th August), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE steamship K Commander, 2,731 tons, Commander J Thomas, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Cardiff (20th July), brought a cargo of 5,195 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Commander T Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool (17th July), with a general cargo, 7 horses and the following passengers:—Mr F Grant, Mr G Tool, Mr E Walters and three deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Congo	1892	.....	B	F Muir & Co
,, Naderi	1168	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
,, Mobile	916	McAdam	D	B & P S N Co
,, Eormida	1499	Sussini	E	F Branchi
,, Ehrenfels	1521	Warckmeis'r	F	Glade & Co
H M I M S Magdala	...	.....	H J	Government
S.S. Swordsman	719	Nacoda	K	A Munjee
,, Somali	...	Francis	L	V Ebrahim
,, Trevorian	1448	Hodge	O	R Brothers
,, Monica	1779	Biggs	P	F Muir & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Calaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Branchi
,, Sutlej	2103	Worcester	4	P & O Co
,, Thibet	1663	Wibmer	5	P & O S N Co
,, Ionia	3573	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Mary Beyts	2431	Bies	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Methley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
,, Emir	2920	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Wislow Hall	2257	Barclay	14	E Bates & Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
S.S. Assam ..... 1611 ..... Browne ..... P & O S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden, Aug 9.
15	Teheran (s)	Tocque	Hongkong, July 23.
	Clan Alpine (s)	Walker	Liverpool, July 17.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mauritius.
	Assyria (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Bormida (s)	Susini	China, &c.
	Ellora (s)	Sheldrick	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ebrenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
,, Umballa, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
,, Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Pemba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
,, Pachumba, for Karachi.
,, Mobile, for Mauritius.
,, Assam, for Aden, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 11 Maharani s ..... Craig ..... Rangoon, Aug 5.
Anglia s ..... Mitchell ..... Glasgow, June 27.

DEPARTURE.
August 11.—Steamer Clan Drummond.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 13 Shahjehan s .... Rangoon.
Nadir s .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 10 Kangra s .... Rangoon.
Putiala s .... Negapatam.
Chanda s .... Calcutta.
Clan Macnab s .... London.
11 Secundra s .... Singapore.
Chindwara s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Mary Beyts s—60 bales wool, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 45 bales wool, C Nanjee; 31 bales wool, A M Habib; 450 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 25 cwts wet dates, N Futtehally and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—600 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin; 770 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,103 cwts weed seed and 1,800 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.
Ionia s—603 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 10,712 cwts wheat bran and 1,946 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mill Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Thibet s—50 tons old iron, G Moloobhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 10.
Braganza, Surgn-Capt, Bombay, 3rd Belooch Battn, off leave, from Naini Tal.

AUGUST 13.
Kreyer, Capt, Bombay, 29th Infy, on leave, from Nasirabad.

AUGUST 14.
Harvey, Col, Bengal, 5th Lancers, off leave, from England.
Thompson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Army Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Bradford-Allen, Major, Bengal, 2nd Sikh Infy, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 6.
Ryan, Major, Bombay, R A, on sick leave, to Panchgani.

AUGUST 11.
Seppings, Major, Bombay, 2nd York L I, on leave.

AUGUST 14.
Braganza, Surgn-Capt, Bombay, 3rd Belooch Battn, on duty, to Loralai.

AUGUST 15.
Harvey, Col, Bengal, 5th Lancers, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Thompson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, to Lucknow.
Lamb, Lieut, Bengal, R A, to rejoin, to Kohat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 16th August, 1892.
1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine-drill.
Friday, 19th, 6-30 p.m.—Gun-drill.
Byculla Head-Quarters.
To-day, 5-45 p.m.—Carbine-drill.
Friday, 19th, 5-45 p.m.—Gun-drill.
By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut, Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 16th August, 1892.
1. The monsoon drills in the Town Hall will commence on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, and will be continued every Wednesday evening at 9 p.m., until further orders. Officers are requested to bring their swords.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
1. There will be drill at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m.
By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted, locality unknown.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SUKKUR.

BIRTH.

COX—August 8, at Sukkur, Sind, the wife of Edmund C Cox, J.P., District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MONKS—August 4, at the Villa Melisse, Oriol, Marseilles, the wife of Surgeon-Major Charles Monks, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—BRICKWELL—July 26, at Cockayne, Hatley Beds, W J Browne, Bedford, late Government Superintendent of Telegraphs, India, son of Col B Browne, Bengal Artillery, to Gertrude Mary, daughter of Rev E Brickwell, Rector of Cockayne, Hatley.
MORTON—TREESTRAIL—July 21, at Putney Parish Church, T Morton, Glasgow, to Edith Maude, daughter of late Surg-Major John C Trestail, of the East India Army.
ROGERS—RAWLINS—July 26, at Emmanuel Church, Weston-super-Mare, Lieut-Col G W Rogers, D S O, Commanding Second Battalion 1st Goorkha Rifles, son of late Major-Gen H B H Rogers, to Jane Isabella, daughter of Major-Gen J S Rawlins, late Bengal Staff Corps and late Commanding 1st Goorkha L I.
SCOTT—REID—July 20, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, W H Lindsay, son of late J L Scott, of Moliance, Kirkcudbrightshire, to Muriel Bridget, daughter of late Capt A W C Reid, Bengal S C.

DEATHS.

BELLEW—July 26, at Farnham, Royal Bucks, H W Bellew, Surgeon-General, C S I, C I E, second son of the late Major H W Bellew, A Q M G, Indian Army, aged 57.
CORNISH—July 23 at Broadwater, Romsey, Hants, E S Cornish, of Doom Dooma, Assam, India, son of W H Cornish, late of Guildford, aged 57.
MACKENZIE—July 21, at Redlands, Kent, J H Mackenzie, of Bogawanna, Ceylon, son of late T Mackenzie, of Dundonnell, Ross-shire, N B.
PATERNOSTER—July 21, at Devereux-court, Strand, R Paternoster, barrister-at-law, and formerly in the H E I C's Mad C S, aged 89.
PEYTON—July 21, in London, Major-Gen W Peyton, Indian Staff Corps, son of late W C Peyton, of Springfield, co. Roscommon, Ireland.
STEVENSON—July 21, at Bayswater, Col W J H Stevenson, Royal (Bombay) Artillery, Retired, aged 63.
TEALE—May 8, at Adelaide, South Australia, Lieut-Col F G Teale, late of Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1892.

MR. K. C. BEDARKAR, Minister of Indore, has just issued his second administration report, which is an almost unique record of well-directed effort to bring the internal economy of neglected districts in a Native State to the level of the territory under immediate British control. The Viceroy, in his St. Andrew's speech last year, referring to his tour in the Native States paid a tribute to the attempts of the Maharaja Holkar to effect sweeping reforms in his dominions, and in the endeavour to achieve this object it will be admitted his Highness has, in Mr. Bedarkar, found a capable assistant. The report, at the outset, recounts perhaps the most remarkable feature of the year, for it treats of the determined attack which was made upon the strongholds of corrupt officialdom wherein peccadillos were so openly carried on that Holkar himself declared his conviction that officials in certain districts had misappropriated that share of the agricultural produce, which should rightfully have either remained with the ryots or been paid to Government. The distant district of Rampura, for instance, had never been visited by a Minister for the last twelve years, the Dewan Raghunath Rao being the last who had journeyed to Mahatpur. It was deemed desirable, therefore, that the present Minister should pay an official visit without delay. This was done, and the precise condition the Minister found things in might here have been set forth. But we are left to infer from Mr. Bedarkar's report on his tour that much more was awry in the general conduct of business than he cared to specify. This much he says that his first care was to convey to the patels and cultivators that it was not his Highness' desire the ryots should part either with money, grain, or property in payment of Government assessment without first obtaining a duly signed and attested receipt, which would make it impossible for any one to charge them unduly, and they should confine the course of their payment to legitimate channels. The statement that the message was everywhere hailed with joy and thankfulness strengthens the belief that it was necessary to assure them that oppression and blackmail could not be engaged in with impunity. And the Minister is led to believe that as a result of his proclamation the Maharaja will hear good reports of the "Pavti" system and less of the scandals of the izardars and others "fattening themselves at the expense both of the cultivator and the sirkar." In Rampura, too, Mr. Bedarkar found the police distinguished less for integrity than he wished, and he found it necessary here to suggest to the head of the Police Department that old, useless, and dishonest men should be removed, and only those be employed who could when necessary, close with dacoits and perpetrators of violent crimes, and detect offences with skill and discretion. To the credit of those responsible for the subordinate judicial work of this district it is reported that the work was in a fairly satisfactory condition, the one exception being at Antri, where the trumpery case of some unfortunate litigants had been allowed to remain undisposed of for as long a period as the celebrated case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce. Rao Saheb Gupte, an official recently joined from Bombay was also entrusted with a campaign against official corruption, being sent on a tour to several of the principal villages. At Mhow, he says, outstandings had been allowed through negligence to stand over. Izardars were found to be in the habit of keeping unauthorized balances; villages were given on lease to friends and relations of the district officials and chief clerks, "to the detriment of the ryots and the demoralisation of the State service." In one case a "Nishadar" was found to have misappropriated remissions granted by the Maharaja, and thus pocketed that which was intended for the poor. On all sides nepotism was found to be the besetting sin, and in the villages Mr. Gupte visited, the hideous features of this common Indian practice were most glaringly apparent. Officers of Tarana placed the names of their sons and nephews on the lists of their own offices, gave them little or no work to do but took good care to pay them handsome salaries. Another case is specified in which one of the late Amins gave villages on lease under a written contract that a hundred rupees a year was paid to him simply to obtain the "izara" in his son's name. Large sums of money, sanctioned for irrigation works, Mr. Gupte reports, he found to have been misspent or misappropriated by those whose duty it was to see them properly expended. Rao Saheb Balwant Pandurung, the Durbar Secretary, was also deputed in the past year to make similar investigations in a third district, and his labours have revealed still another centre of corruption. These official tours are to be continued, according to the Administration Report, that the true condition of the people may be ascertained, and that they may be relieved of the unjust exactions and measures adopted to secure the welfare of the subjects of the Maharajah.

As might be expected the Minister has much to say with regard to the cultivation of opium, to which as we have before had occasion to remark, the Malwa ryots look to pay his assessment, grain being required for purposes of food. The pamphlets and leaflets distributed broadcast among the uninformed in England, the Indore Minister does not hesitate to denounce as overdrawn and palpably incorrect. Apart from the moral aspect of the opium traffic, Mr. Bedarkar discusses this question, which is one of the utmost financial importance to Indore. One-fourth of the revenue of the State is derived from the cultivation of the drug. Experience has taught the "cultivator of Malwa with his ineradicable habits of moving in time-honoured grooves that he cannot substitute for the drug anything that can yield even a tithe of what opium brings to him and to the State." When the Minister writes this, he is merely reiterating a truism which is universally recognised throughout the country. The States bordering on Malwa are similarly situated and interference with the chief source of their incomes would lead to serious complications. Mr. Bedarkar suggests the payment of compensation in case the present trade be restricted by legislation, and he does not conceal his satisfaction that a few conscientious people have declared their readiness to submit to an increase of income-tax with a view to carrying out such a project. The revenue derived from opium in Holkar's territories is however yearly diminishing. From two lakhs in 1887 it decreased to one lakh and thirty-one thousand in 1890, and though in the past year it was slightly in excess of these figures, the fluctuation was only of a temporary character and the prospect is again gloomy. Beyond this the natural produce has not in the past year been up to the average owing to the deficient rainfall and the prices of food-grains remained high. But the Indore ryot has much cause for thankfulness that the consideration of his interests is made of such primary importance. The willingness of the durbar to make advances has been fully explained to him, and villages so far as possible have been let to the hereditary patels. Forest conservancy which had been neglected is to be further resorted to, and grants which had been made for irrigation works will now be devoted to the purposes for which they were intended.

The combined efforts of the Maharaja, and the chief officers of the State have not been unavailing. The general administration has been much improved, and we may expect to find a continuance of the gradual progress which is apparent. The inconveniences inseparable from the old system of civil and criminal jurisdiction which we noticed a year ago, have been removed by the courts being brought closer together and nearer to the Appellate Court. The procedure of executing decrees has been reformed by the specification of non-attachable property in accordance with the British Indian Law. All the civil courts have been constituted Courts of Wards for the protection of the property of minor heirs. To clear off arrears a special judge was appointed, and subordinate courts which had been neglected are now systematically visited and inspected. An efficient Code of Rules has been introduced into the jails, Brahmin prisoners receiving treatment which does not differ from that of prisoners of other castes. Representative Government has been introduced into the management of the municipal affairs of the city, a proportion of the members being elected to the committee, of which Rao Saheb Gupte is the president. Mr. S. V. Dhurandhar, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court is Chief Justice of the State and with his colleague Mr. K. S. Date has succeeded in disposing of upwards of ten thousand cases. The percentage of discharges and acquittals is large, only serving to prove that here as elsewhere natives persist in laying charges which they are utterly unable to substantiate. To induce the criminal castes to resort to honest pursuits grants of land were made, an experiment which has been highly successful inasmuch as out of three hundred and seventy Moghias only thirteen were found guilty of petty thefts and none of graver offences. Dacoities numbered seventeen, but they were committed by castes other than Bhils or Moghias, whose adaptation to peaceful pursuits and adoption of settled modes of life are distinctly marvellous. The list of public works in course of construction is a long one, the aggregate estimated cost being three and a half lakhs of rupees. The durbar offices and the General Library buildings are foremost of these, and are now said to be almost completed. Education has made marked progress in the year. The Holkar College and Technical School have been completed and opened, both of them now working in a manner which must be gratifying both to his Highness and those interested in the spread of education in the State. Elementary schools are growing in number. Vaccination operations are not lost sight of. Charitable institutions are becoming more numerous. Throughout the State there are indications of an altogether improved administration, and although as the Minister confesses very much remains to be done, it cannot be denied that in no State are more determined endeavours being made to secure the happiness and well-being of its people.

THE Anglo-Japanese Seismological Society has been dissolved, but a Committee of Scientists at Yokohama is continuing the observations which had been begun. Mr. John Milne, the Secretary of the Committee, has prepared an elaborate memorandum on the earthquake phenomena of the last three years, which is summarised in the Japanese papers. In addition to recording the numbers of earthquakes, the force of the shocks, and the effects which followed them, the Society has succeeded in making numerous highly successful experiments with the apparatus in its possession. By continued experiments on the over-turning of columns when subjected to earthquake-like motion they have ascertained the acceleration required to overturn any given column by its own inertia. In each experiment brick columns and walls snapped at their own base, and the form of column which would offer an equal resistance at all horizontal sections had then to be determined. This the Seismological Society claims to have accomplished, and to have at least saved Japan from very much damage in future earthquakes, of which that country has on the average quite two a week. With a view to testing the discovery of the Yokohama Seismologists a large series of piers for bridges, now being built in Japan, has been designed in accordance with the rules they have laid down, and their value will soon be put to the test. In the great earthquake of ten months ago land, a hundred and fifty miles away from the origin, was moved in long flat waves, tilting the water in ponds and causing the seismographs to act as angle measurers. Mountain slopes were stripped, valleys dammed up, lakes formed, and low-lying land so compressed that farms were decreased in area. It is not for a moment supposed that the Society has discovered any contrivance which will resist shocks so violent as those of October last, but the invention is such as will withstand the milder occurrences which are so frequent.

LORD CROSS on the 25th ultimo performed one of the closing acts of his Secretaryship for India by distributing the prizes at Cooper's Hill College. There was a large gathering of distinguished Anglo-Indians, and the proceedings were of the usual interesting character. His lordship made a practical and unpretending speech, but some of his personal reminiscences excited a smile. It will be of interest to the historian of the future to know that Viscount Cross was the first boy at Rugby "who ever wore a foot-ball cap." Equally interesting will it be for the writers who have to describe the men and events of our time to learn that Viscount Cross in his youthful days was as distinguished an oarsman as a foot-ball player. The noble lord does not claim to be the first undergraduate who ever pulled an oar, but he plainly told the young engineers that "having rowed for two years and more head of the river at Cambridge he thought he could tell them better than most men what great advantages were derivable from rowing." Some of those who listened to his lordship expected that he would have made some allusion to the great piece of engineering work recently completed in the Western Presidency. He had something to say about the Periyar project, but so far as his remarks indicate there is nothing to show that the India Office has yet heard of the Tansa Lake. In the course of his observations Lord Cross said that circumstances had occurred into which he need not there inquire which led him to believe that he would not be able to present the prizes next year. It is improbable this task will ever be performed again by his lordship at all events in the capacity of Secretary of State for India. Those who ought to know, says our London correspondent, state that whether the Conservatives return to power sooner or later Lord Cross will not resume his old post; and they are confirmed in their prediction by the decoration bestowed on his lordship of G.C.S.I.

MR. HOLT-HALLETT is again on the war-path. He complains that the new India Factory Act is being administered in a careless manner, and that the operatives are "suffering grievously" from infractions of the Act. This grave charge against the Indian authorities is based on statements purported to have been made in the journal of Mr. Lokhanday, President of the Bombay Mill Hands' Association, and Mr. Hallett adds:—"Precious little protection is granted to the Indian operatives by the new Act. It will be shameful if the provisions of the Act are allowed to be treated as a laughing stock by Indian manufacturers." The guileless *Star* suggests that this is a question that Mr. Naoroji, M.P., might raise in the House. Perhaps the *Star* men, who would admit that they know more about the affairs of East London than those of East India, have been reading Mr. Maclean's reproaches against the electors of Oldham for their ingratitude, and think that Lancashire members will not in future trouble themselves so much about the Indian mills. If Mr. Naoroji raises the question in the House to please his young friends in Stonecutter-

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUMOUR THAT LORD ROSEBERY REFUSES OFFICE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Lord Rosebery's absence from the conference, held by Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal leaders on Saturday and yesterday, gives colour to the unconfirmed rumour that he has declined to accept office in the new Cabinet.

PARNELLITE DEMANDS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

A meeting was held in Phœnix Park, Dublin, yesterday evening, which was attended by upwards of fifteen thousand to demand the amnesty of Irish political prisoners. Mr. Redmond and other addressed the meeting, and censured Mr. Gladstone for not having yet given any promise in regard thereto.

The political prisoners referred to in the speeches were those who were undergoing sentences for dynamite outrages.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Scott Moncrieff has been appointed Under-Secretary for Scotland.

MINISTERIAL FORECASTS.

Mr. Gladstone goes to Osborne to-day, meanwhile the component part of the New Cabinet are kept secret.

It is, however, believed that the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler will be President of the Local Government Board, Mr. H. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, and Lord Brassey or Lord Carrington, Viceroy of Ireland.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

TIENTSIN, Aug. 14.

The "Tsungliyamen" declares it has no knowledge of a Russian advance in the Pamirs, and furthermore that it is a matter which does not concern it, the Governor of Chinese Turkestan being solely answerable.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES' TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves will proceed on a tour of inspection to Purandhar Sanitarium, on Saturday next.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

It has been decided to hold the annual camp-of-exercise of the Bombay Army in the vicinity of Poona, in January next. The following troops will probably take part.—Royal Horse Artillery, Light Battery, from Kirkee; the 26th Field Battery from Nagar; 27th, 36th, and 72nd Battery, from Kirkee; Garrison Artillery, No. 14 and 21st Companies, Eastern Division, from Bombay; No. 20th Southern Division from Bombay; No. 6 Mountain Battery, from Poona; Sappers and Miners; all stationed at Kirkee. Native Cavalry.—2nd Bombay Lancers, from Poona; and the Poona Horse, from Sirur. British Infantry.—2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, from Nugger; 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers and 1st Worcester Regiment, from Poona; 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, from Kamptee; and the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, from Bombay (only the head-quarters and about five companies). Native Infantry.—3rd Bombay Light Infantry, from Satara; 8th Bombay Infantry, from Nugger; and the 10th, 13th, and 25th Regiments, from Poona.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Roome, of the 7th Bombay Lancers, is an applicant for employment in the Burma Military Police.

Captain Cox, A.-D.-C. to the Governor, and Lieutenant Doveton, attached to 7th Bombay Infantry, have passed in the Lower Standard, in Hindustani.

Lieutenant Searles, 9th Bombay Infantry, has passed the examination for final admission to the Indian Staff Corps.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT SIMSON.

Lieutenant Simson, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, who came here recently from Mhow to go through a class of Pay Department, died at the Station Hospital, Wanowrie, to-day. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

A POLO MATCH.

The polo match between the 2nd Bombay Lancers and the Garrison Class was played this evening, on the Poona polo-ground, before a large number of spectators. The game was a good one throughout, but the ground at the top corner was a little bit slippery. The Garrison Class won by four goals to one. The following are the names:—2nd Lancers—Mr. Griffith, back; Captain Gordon, third; Colonel Jones, second; Mr. Gabb, first. The Garrison Class—Mr. Cotgrave, Central India Horse, back; Captain Baxter, Gloster Regiment, third; Mr. Brooke, 7th Hussars, second; and Mr. Crawley, 7th Hussars, first.

MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

The Madras Committee of the Public Service Association recently appointed a sub-committee to conduct the business of the movement, and the work is being quickly but successfully carried on in concert with similar committees throughout India.

THE BREACHES ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

It will take five days to repair the breaches on the railway between Madras and Bangalore. Passengers have to walk or be trollied 2½ miles between he breaches.

BANGALORE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Drum Boy won the Trial Stakes; Colonel Bowie's Sultan, the Maharaja's Cup; Agakhan's Bismarck, the Pony Derby; and the Firm's Effie the Pony St. Leger.

THE HON. DADABHOY NAOROJI, M.P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Aug. 15.

At a public meeting, held here yesterday, Mr. Garud presiding, it was resolved to send a congratulatory address to the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, and a letter thanking the electors of Central Finsbury for their having elected him.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMIR'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

The Amir's answer to the proposal of the Government of India to send a mission to Jellalabad expresses the pleasure and gratification his Highness feels in accepting the proposal, and referring at the same time to the fact that he has long wished for a deputation of British officers to Afghanistan. As to the time and place he is to communicate with the Viceroy if the Hazara rebellion be stamped out shortly, and similarly to write if the rebellion shall be prolonged. On this the *Pioneer* remarks:—"As in the case of the Amir's reply to the Government of India's remonstrance concerning the operations against Bajaur, his answer to the offer of a mission can be considered satisfactory only in a measure. It is unquestionably the fact that he is now engaged in dealing with a rebellion on a large scale, and though he is employing every means to overcome it, no one can possibly say when the end in view will be achieved. His troops are converging on the disturbed districts of Hazarajat in considerable strength, and they may either inflict such a blow as will reduce the tribesmen to abject submission forthwith, or occupy the positions which will convince them that the wisest course is to make terms and come to an amicable settlement with the Amir. At the same time it would have been more satisfactory had his Highness, after expressing his gratification at the suggestion for a conference, and his satisfaction that Lord Roberts should have been chosen as the representative of the Government of India, mentioned even an approximate date on which he would receive the Commander-in-Chief, and his acceptance of Jellalabad as the place of meeting. Here matters must rest for the time being; but the next few weeks should furnish indications as to how far the Amir's acceptance really hangs on the collapse or prolongation of the Hazara revolt."

THE UZBEGS IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

News from trustworthy sources states that four thousand Uzbegs have abandoned their homes and crossed into Russian territory, dreading the punishment awaiting them if they remained in their villages. They have migrated in a body, passing Russian outposts on their way, and seeking a place where they can settle down.

CHINA AND THE PAMIRS.

The only other news of interest regarding Central Asian affairs, is a report current among the petty States about Gilgit, that China has ceded the Pamir region up to the Hindu-Kush to Russia. This shows how quickly the effect of the filisbustering expedition sent from Ferghana makes itself felt in the shape of exaggerated rumours and distortions of the true facts.

ECCENTRICITIES OF A SOLDIER.

On Sunday morning as the troops at Benares were about forming up for a church-parade, a private of A Company, West Yorkshire Regiment, deliberately fired off three rounds of service ball ammunition into the air. He was promptly disarmed and made a prisoner, and will probably be tried by the District Court-Martial. There is no accounting for the man's extraordinary conduct.

EXCLUSION OF INDIAN TEA FROM TIBET.

In connection with the prolonged negotiations under the Anglo-Chinese treaty on the Sikkim-Tibet question, one of the few remaining points to be settled is whether Indian tea should be altogether excluded from Tibet.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE.

Mr. F. E. Elliot, District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, who would in the ordinary course have retired at the beginning of next year, has been granted one year's extension by the Secretary of State. The extension is hailed with welcome in local circles, in consequence of the popularity of this Judge.

HUTTING OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS AT DALHOUSIE.

Sanction has been accorded to the revised general estimate amounting to over four and a-half lakhs of rupees for hutting two detached wings of British Infantry at Dalhousie.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 15.

The s.s. Bokhara arrived here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, Aug. 15.

The s.s. Cathay arrived here at day-light to-day.

COLOMBO, Aug. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Elektra, from Shanghai, left for Bombay, last midnight.

ADEN, Aug. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Achille, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅜
2½ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62⅜
Bar Silver	37 13-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 14.

10 p.m.	78·3

MONDAY, AUGUST 15.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	80·2

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th August, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	9	50 a.m.	4	44
Teheran	15	2	45 p.m.	...	49
Suez	15	2	50 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 15th August, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	24	...	3
" Kurrachee	..	17	...	1
" Madras	...	21	...	1

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 29.

THE CEDARS OF GOODWOOD.

Society in general and sportsmen in particular have assembled during the past week at Goodwood, which is undoubtedly the most aristocratic race meeting in England next to that held on the heath at Ascot. Old Nimrod, writing many long years ago, declares that the "prizes are of such high value that, as birds peck at the best fruit, all the crack horses of Newmarket are brought thither to contend for them." That is as true to-day as when the sentence was first penned. Goodwood races were initiated by the third Duke of Richmond towards the end of last century, and ever since that date has the house of Gordon and Lennox taken the deepest interest in the Sussex carnival. This has not merely been the case because his Grace draws a considerable annual revenue from the gathering, but primarily because the family are thorough sportsmen and sportswomen. The third Duke, the founder of this fashionable "function" (this is the only correct word according to the Society periodicals) died in 1806 without issue, and his nephew General Lennox, succeeded to the title. He was most assiduous in giving effect to the intentions of his uncle, and he it was who changed the Goodwood week from a merely local gathering into an important racing fixture. The third Duke of Richmond was a great lover of trees. He had a thousand young cedar trees brought from Mount Lebanon and planted in the park. No fewer than 200 of these still remain, some of them standing almost opposite the house, which is not a beautiful architectural structure. It is plain, but the ducal mansion is rich in paintings, tapestry, art curiosities, and relics of the battlefield. But the cedars should not be missed by any visitors to the races—at least by any visitors who have room in their mind to take cognisance of and interest in anything else but a horse. The cedars originally planted are now over 150 years old, and are certainly among the finest in this country. The present Duke has imitated his ancestor, for his Grace commemorated the Jubilee of Queen Victoria by planting a "Jubilee clump" of cedar seedlings in a soil which evidently helps to develop this beautiful foliage tree. What is more, at the back of the house there are three cork trees which the third Duke planted, and they have reached a remarkable size, but of course they don't approach the mammoth trees of California, which are 100ft. in circumference, although for all that the cork trees of Goodwood are worth seeing.

ANCESTORS OF THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

The fourth Duke of Richmond was an eccentric personage, and before the title devolved on him he created a sensation by fighting a duel on Wimbledon Common with his commanding officer, the Duke of York. The latter was at one time the commander-in-chief, but he was also a great racing man. There is no doubt that his Royal Highness, whose title has just been revived, was no winner by his stud. His heavy speculations were among the chief causes of his financial embarrassment, and may be had something to do with that trafficking in commissions, which ultimately led to his resignation. Both these duellists served their country, for later in his career the fourth Duke of Richmond was Viceroy of Ireland and Governor of Canada. Lovers of animals and sport will be interested to know that he died at Montreal in 1819 from hydrophobia produced by the bite of a tame fox. His son was the fifth Duke of Richmond, and he considerably improved the Goodwood programme. He won the Oaks in 1827 with Gulnare, daughter of Smolenski—a feat which was emulated by the father of the present Duke in 1845 with Refraction by Glaucus—a mare that was afterwards sold to Mons. Lupin.

THE REIGNING MASTER OF GOODWOOD.

The present Duke of Richmond—or the Duke of Richmond and Gordon—looks more like a successful gentleman-farmer than anyone I know. He is square-headed and of determined mien, but is a most agreeable nobleman. To see him in his Highland home away in Inverness-shire one would never suspect that he was a Duke. So far as my experience of life goes the greatest snobs in the world look most like the imaginary conventional duke. The genuine article is more frequently very plain and unpretending. He was born in 1818, and was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. He entered the Blues in 1839, and for some time acted as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington. The father of the reigning Duke was a distinguished aide-de-camp at Waterloo. The Duke retired from the army in 1844, and from 1841 to 1860 he, as the Earl of March, sat in Parliament for West Sussex. He was the President of the Poor-Law Board in Lord Derby's Administration, and later in life, namely, in 1867, was President of the Board of Trade. From 1874 to 1880 he was Lord President of the Council. Although the Lennox livery has not been worn by a jockey at Goodwood for the last 32 years, his Grace is nevertheless a keen lover of the Turf, and takes a deep interest in the conduct of the Goodwood meeting. He spends a considerable portion of each year in the Highlands shooting and salmon fishing. He manages his own estates, taking particular pride in his sheep, and is solicitous for the welfare of his tenantry.

THE FUTURE KING OF GOODWOOD.

The future Duke of Richmond is Lord March, one of the most popular men connected with the English turf. He was born in December, 1847, and after passing through the usual curriculum at Eton he went into the Grenadier Guards. For some teens of years he represented West Sussex in the House of Commons. But for some time past now he has divided his time between sport and wood carving. He is passionately fond of working in wood. He is, by no means, either unskilled or inartistic. He possesses, moreover, a splendid collection of ancient wood carving. He spends most of his time at Molecomb, which is within a mile of Goodwood House. It is a plain two-storey building, but within are many silent witnesses to their noble owner's sporting tastes. There is a 32lb. salmon which Lord March caught in the Spey a few years ago, while just as noticeable are the skins of a very fine seal, which he caught off the west coast of Scotland, and of two wild boars which he killed in Albania. In one day's deer stalking he has been known to bring down five stags, which is rather more than one man can swing over his shoulder and carry home.

LORD MARCH AS A TURF LEGISLATOR.

Lord March was conspicuously successful as a steward of the Jockey Club, although he had no horses in training. His interest was none the less keen, and I can assure you he knows a horse and he knows the ways of horsey-men which is quite another matter. He is anxious to see a rule passed compelling all owners to name their horses before entering them for any event, and he would also prohibit the re-introduction of the names of famous horses of the past. At one time he had a few horses trained at Newmarket where he was usually the guest of Mr. Henry Savile, of Rufford Abbey and Cremorne renown. Indeed for many years Mr. Savile borrowed the yellow jacket and scarlet cap of the Duke of Richmond, just as Mr. Merry loaned the yellow and black of the Duke of Westminster. Lord March also assisted in the arbitration arising out of the action taken by Sir George Chetwynd against Lord Durham for his famous Gimcrack oration. I once had a most striking instance of the consideration which Lord March exercises for the feelings of others. It will be remembered by some of my readers that the Nottingham Town Council in the plenitude of its wisdom discontinued the horse races which were held twice a year on the free racecourse—a part of the Corporation estate. The meeting was managed by a Race Committee which was appointed by the Town Council, and the profits remained in their hands. The goody-goody Council thought they ought to in no way countenance or encourage racing, and by a vote of the majority of the members the meeting was discontinued. Then a company was formed to lay out Colwick Park, near Nottingham, as a race track on the principles which obtain at so many other private ventures and gate-money speculations. Well, the time eventually arrived for the application to be made to the Stewards of the Jockey Club for a licence. Well do I remember how Lord March hesitated when that very ordinary request was preferred to him. He hesitated, and hesitated, considerably for he argued that a private company, backed up by the stewards of the Jockey Club, although he had no horses in training, had no right to force a race meeting on any community if the residents in that locality did not desire races. Lord March looked purely at the votes in the Town Council, and at the resolutions which had been passed at public meetings. He was no harsh dictator of the Turf. And it was only after he had been convinced that the bulk of the people of Nottingham really favoured a race meeting, that Colwick Park was outside the borough boundary, and that the new departure would not be injurious, that he gave a licence substituting the new Nottingham for the old Nottingham meeting.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOODWOOD GATHERING.

I have devoted a considerable amount of space to the Goodwood gathering for the all-sufficient reason that it is one of the foremost race meetings of the season and yet it differs from all other meetings because it is to all intents and purposes a private racing festival. The course and the stands entirely belong to the Duke of Richmond, and it rests with His Grace whether he will permit racing or not, and upon what terms the public are to be admitted. Goodwood, says the Badminton volume devoted to racing, "is the *mezzo termine* of racing—an equatorial line between the tropics of the summer and autumn campaign." The races were first held in the park in 1802. The Goodwood Cup was established in 1812 and the Goodwood Stakes by the fifth Duke in 1823. During this period the meeting languished considerably, but in 1827 a most energetic executive and a more spirited policy brought about a change. In 1829 the running track was improved and the Stewards Cup and Chesterfield Stakes were added in 1840. Whereas in 1825 the public money given did not amount to more than £300, only twelve years later £11,415 was run for in stakes. This was entirely owing to the perspicuity and management of Lord George Bentinck. In 1845 £24,909 was distributed among the owners winning at the meeting. This has not been maintained, and at the present time the stakes amount, I should say in round numbers, to £13,000. This is, however, a fairly large sum. And now, I think my readers know as much as they want to know, unless they are hippic monomaniacs, both about the great Goodwood meeting, just over, and the noble house which both founded and fostered it.

CRICKET POT-POURRI.

The contest for the county cricket championship has become exceedingly interesting. Notts doubled up Gloucestershire, in a single innings, although it is questionable whether they would have done it so very easily if W. G. Grace had not won the toss and put the Notts men in. Although the best of captains make mistakes at times one does not expect this sort of thing from the champion. Notts have seven points to their credit and have yet to be defeated this season. Surrey (on July 23) were only one point behind their Northern foemen, and that is owing to their defeat by Notts at Whitsuntide. As the twain meet next Monday at Kennington Oval for their return encounter the match will practically decide the championship. If the weather be fine there will be an immense gathering—probably 60,000 people during the three days. Sussex, who have lost eight matches out of nine, have the unenviable privilege of owning the wooden spoon. Looking at the first-class batting and bowling averages up to date (July 23), I notice that two out of the first four batsmen are Notts men, and three out of the first four bowlers are Notts born professionals. Mr. Stanley Scott still heads the batsmen with 46·15 for 19 completed innings, but Shrewsbury, who has been coming up hand over hand, for 21 innings possesses an average of 42·19, while his aggregate of 886 is only exceeded by Mr. Stoddart's 912. For 20 innings William Gunn averages 39·42, and for 26 Mr. Stoddart 35·07. As to bowlers, "Dick" Attewell, handsomest of professionals and most academic of trundlers, has taken 102 wickets for 12·41 runs apiece. Only one other bowler, J. T. Hearne, has captured 100 wickets or more, although S. M. J. Woods has secured 93 and Lohmann 88. Briggs has captured 77 for 13·74 each, Mold 64 for 14·15, and Lockwood 75 for 14·33. Lohmann, Peel, Martin and Walter Wright appear to be out of form as bowlers this season. Ferris is at the bottom of the list with 39 wickets for 20·20. Have you ever noticed, by-the-way, that nearly all the leading Australian bowlers have been born in New South Wales? Turner, Spofforth, Boyle, Palmer, Garrett, Evans, Ferris and Woods are all New Welshmen. George Giffen belongs to South Australia. It is stated that Lord Sheffield will not re-visit Australia with another team of English cricketers this autumn. All the better both for English and Colonial cricket. It is reported that George Giffen and Moses are to come to England next year with a Colonial combination. I shall believe it when they get here.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Rugby football clubs are very anxious to inaugurate the League system, as they believe it will greatly stimulate public interest in their matches. So it would. Accordingly they applied to the Rugby Union for leave to do so, and that autocratic body refused their permission. Still it is possible for all the clubs to link together and play each other without any nominal league or executive. The Press and the public will keep the records for them as they do now in connection with county cricket. It is said that the Rugby Union were influenced in the decision they arrived at by the attitude of the two county associations towards the clubs. I should not, however, be surprised if they were actuated by quite another feeling. They fear that the institution of the League would mean increased gates and greater popular excitement. Largely augmented revenues would perhaps lead to professionalism—openly or secretly—and bidding and struggling for players would be as common as at Association football. The Rugby Union should not hesitate, for from what I know of the Rugby game in Lancashire and Yorkshire I should say it is honeycombed by secret professionalism.

MILITARY.

The 8th Bengal Cavalry has been selected to find a squadron for Calcutta next cold season.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Martin Dillon becomes a General, Maj.-Gen. Philip Smith a Lt.-Gen., and a selected Colonel a Major-General, in succession to Gen. Sir A. Hardinge, deceased.

Brig.-Gen. Sir G. B. Wolseley, commander of a second-class district in Madras, is about to be promoted to the rank of Major-General. His advancement will render vacant an appointment as A.-D.-C. to the Queen.

A company of the 9th Bengal Infantry will proceed from Lucknow to Fategarh early in October to relieve the detachment of the 6th Bengal Infantry, which will rejoin the regimental head-quarters before the regiment marches from Cawnpore for Fort William.

A committee will assemble in the cold season to consider the question of the adoption of a suitable saddle for ambulance mules and ponies, the experience of the recent frontier expeditions having proved that the present pattern saddle entails much discomfort on wounded men. The question of adopting a type of wagon made at Cape Colony for ambulance purposes in India has been for some time past under consideration. It has now been decided that it would not be capable of meeting Indian requirements. Exhaustive trials of the capabilities of the existing ambulance tongas will be made at the forthcoming cavalry manœuvres at Muridki.

DEESA GYMKHANA.

The members of the Deesa Gymkhana are holding "A Week," commencing on Monday, the 22nd August, and have invited the members of the Ahmedabad, Rajkote, Abu, and Erinpura Gymkhanas to visit them. The following is the programme for the week:—

Monday, 22nd, badminton, 7-30 a.m.; polo, at 5 p.m.; dinner, at the 14th Bombay Infantry Mess, 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 23rd, Officers, R. A., "at home," 5 p.m.; Cricket, at 11 a.m.; lotteries at the Gymkhana at 9-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 24th, badminton at 7-30 a.m.; cricket at 11 a.m.; Gymkhana Races on Race-Course at 5 p.m.; Variety Entertainment by the K. O. Y. L. I., 9-30 p.m.

Thursday, 25th, pigeon-shooting, at 11 a.m.; tennis, at 5 p.m.; Dinner at the 3rd Cavalry Mess, at 8-30 p.m.

Friday, 26th, Mrs. Mayhew at "home chota hazri; Cricket, at 11 a.m.; Officers, 3rd (Q. O.) Bombay Light Cavalry "at home," at their Lines, at 5 p.m.

Saturday, 27th, paper chase, 7 a.m.; cricket, at 11 a.m.; Gymkhana sports at 5 p.m.; concert at the Gymkhana, 9-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

Bombay met their old opponents from the Deccan in the cricket match, which was played off yesterday, on the Gymkhana ground. Poona was undoubtedly far and away the best in batting, in which they were very strong. Their tall scoring at home against local and outside teams has sufficiently established their reputation, and the crushing defeat they inflicted on the Hindus, who ran the Bombay Gymkhana very closely, did not make things look rosy for Mr. Steel's eleven. But with this formidable advantage Poona did not quite fulfil anticipations, and their comparatively small aggregate of one hundred and twenty-five runs again proved the glorious uncertainties of our national sport. The chances of our local team against much formidable batsmen were considered remote. But the success which they achieved in dismissing their opponents was a surprise. The pitch was a batsman's wicket and the weather remained exceptionally fine. Mr. Steel won the toss, and elected to bat. Looking at the eleven, which Mr. Gould, the Gymkhana Secretary, had mustered it could not be said it included the pick of his representatives. Prevost was wanting; and his absence was noticed Steel went to the wickets with Donaldson. The latter batsman's career was brief. He drove Anderson hard and low into Dr. Trask's hands, and the catch was magnificently made. The sterling cricket of the Bombay crack once more manifested his reliability, and but for his dismissal by Usborne's vigilance behind the wickets the visitors would have found him a "hard nut to crack." His innings was sound cricket, and as he approached the tents he was warmly greeted for his excellent score of twenty-six. The other batsmen did not do well, and although Captain Smith bade fair to do havoc with his vigorous strokes he succumbed to a catch to Poore, who had to run for it considerably. Carnegy and Captain Rogers, who rapidly knocked up fifty between them, interrupted the "rot" that set in. Their totals were a material contribution to Bombay's score of one hundred and two, which was a splendid performance against their opponents, whose fielding was of the finest. Anderson did uncommonly well with the ball taking eight wickets, for twenty-four runs. Stockdale was not at all at home with the Bombay wicket and made very little way against the batsmen with the ball. The dashing display which Captain Poore made in batting was admired all round. His style, though at times resolute, is pretty. His strokes were clean and hard, and it did seem that he was fairly set for the century. But Steel pierced his defence and dislodged him for thirty-three, the top score of the day. Dr. Trask did not make anything of a tall score, while Usborne was particularly unfortunate in being put out for a double. When Captain Cox got to the wickets it was evident he meant rapid scoring. He wields his bat magnificently and soon got fifteen to his credit. His example was followed by Messrs. Hancock, Stockdale, and Dyson, whose innings were marked with rapid scoring. These batsmen contributed eleven, fifteen, and nineteen, respectively, and gave their opponents a deal of leather hunting. The game was marred towards the termination by the rain which descended smartly and caused two interruptions. Poona were dimissed for one hundred and twenty-five, making them twenty-three ahead of Bombay. Steel bowled splendidly for his side, and took five wickets for twenty-one runs. The other bowlers were very much knocked about, and seemed to be harassed by the wicket which played slow. The game will be resumed to-day.

Punctually at 11-30 a.m. Steel and Donaldson were sent to the wickets to do battle against Stockdale and Anderson, who sent down a maiden from the Pavilion end. Donaldson, who hit Stockdale's first delivery for a boundary to leg, drove Anderson hard to off right into Trask's hands, who held it magnificently. (Score 5 for 1.) Macbeth followed and succeeded in breaking his "duck" for a single. Steel's defence was impregnable. The field of the visitors was admirably set, so that the batsmen could not get a ball past them. Steel at length managed to put Anderson to leg for a treble, and after four successive maidens had been sent down from either ends, Macbeth struck Stockdale to leg for a boundary. Steel, who was playing most careful cricket, stepped out to Anderson and lifted the ball for a single. The game was tediously slow, and just as Steel made a hit to leg off Stockdale, which was interrupted by the umpire's long coat, Macbeth was caught behind the wickets by Usborne. (Score 2 for 18.) The vacancy was taken by Captain Smith who immediately after Steel got a single drove Anderson for a single hard to the off, bringing twenty on the board after forty minutes' play. Stockdale was driven by Steel to square slip for two, and immediately after to leg for a treble by the same batsman, whose policy was to undo the nerves of the bowlers. Thirty soon appeared by Steel placing Anderson twice successively to leg for a double. Smith who was hitting out skied a ball to Poore who accepted it. The batsmen would have undoubtedly driven the ball for a boundary, but for receiving it on the corner of his bat, and had to retire after contributing five. (Score 3 for 33.) Steel received the assistance of Raikes who had a piece of hard luck in getting out leg-before-wicket before he could open an account. (Score 4 for 34.) F. Clark was next sent in. Stockdale, who did not come off at all, was driven by Steel to off and leg for two boundaries which caused forty to be telegraphed. A change was made in the bowling, Sargent going on to relieve Stockdale. The last batsman had a narrow escape from Colonel Rhodes in the slips, but was soon disposed of by Anderson who scattered his wickets. His score was four. (Score 5 for 48.) The next batsman was Captain Morris. The two attempts which Usborne made to stump him behind the wickets seemed to have induced him to strike out to Anderson. The stroke was unfortunate for the ball was dropped into Cox's hands. (Score 6 for 48.) Steel, who was partnered by Ruck Keene, gave a fine display of batting. His career was, however, terminated in playing too forward to Anderson, which bit of play caused him to be stumped by Usborne, after knocking up a score of twenty-six, for which he was cordially applauded. (Score 7 for 48.) Carnegy, who usually enjoys a merry innings, went to the wickets and immediately made some vigorous strokes, putting ton to his credit. Ruck Keene just cracked his duck for a four, when he was cleaned bowled by Sargent. (Score 8 for 62.) Carnegy who had given a difficult catch to Dyson which was not held, was partnered by Rogers. Runs came in fast by Carnegy hitting. Before he was fifteen minutes at the wickets he scored eighteen, which brought the Bombay score up to seventy. Carnegy drove Sargent clean and hard to off for a treble, while Rogers was not long in knocking up ten to his credit. Another change was made in the bowling at the Market End, where Capt. Poore relieved Sargent and was driven twice consecutively to square leg by Rogers for a double and a boundary. When the Bombay score stood at ninety-four Carnegy was stumped by Usborne in leaving his crease to put Anderson away. (Score 9 for 94.) Clark was the last to go to the wickets for Bombay. Rogers punished the bowling freely so that Poore was taken off and Stockdale was tried again. No separation was effected, and when tiffin was called the Bombay score had mounted to 102 runs. On resuming the game after lunch the end soon came H. Clark being caught by Anderson before he could score. Rogers carried his bat for twenty-four which did not take him long to run up.

At a quarter-to-three Poona commenced their innings. Dr. Trask and Colonel Rhodes were the pioneer batsmen. Raikes opened the attack from the pavilion end, while F. Clark bowled from the opposite side. The Colonel was very unfortunate in being caught by Steel behind the wickets. The ball was a fast one from Clark and just tipped the bat. (Score 1 for 3.) Captain Poore followed. His pretty style, and vigorous strokes were soon manifested. Both batsmen indulged in resolute hitting, and soon put twenty on the board between them. When Dr. Trask had made fourteen he was caught in the slips by F. Clark. (Score 2 for 29.) Usborne was next to go in, but had a brief career. In striking out at Raikes he skied the ball, which was held by Carnegy after putting a double to his credit. (Score 3 for 33.) Cox was next to appear, and drew Clark away for a single to leg. Poore made a fine stroke to leg for a four off Raikes. F. Clark was taken off at the Market end and Carnegy tried. The two batsmen were resolute in run-making and in their policy of "tip and run," sixty was not long in appearing to which Poore had contributed thirty-three. Another change was effected in the bowling, and Steel went on in place of Raikes to endeavour to make a separation. The choice proved successful, for Steel in his last delivery scattered the wickets of the formidable Poore, who was fairly set and was batting splendidly. The batsman retired with thirty-three to his credit amidst great applause. (Score 4 for 64.) Hancock joined Cox, who punished the bowling at every stroke. His companion played more steady. When Cox had knocked up fifteen he made a resolute hit at one of Steel's "take ins." The ball glanced off the bat towards Rogers in the slips, who rolled over in catching it, while the bat slung out of the batman's grasp to the opposite end. The incident was unfortunate. (Score 5 for 73.) Stockdale followed and continued the policy of hard hitting. At a quarter-past-four, when Poona were at the wickets for an hour and a half, their score stood at ninety. Hancock played a most cautious game, and when Clark took Rogers' place at the Pavilion end his wickets were taken with eleven to his credit. (Score 6 for 95.) When Captain Dyson went to the assistance of Stockdale Poona wanted but seven runs to get on level terms with their opponents. The century was not long in being telegraphed and was heartily greeted. Poona was ahead by a single run, when Stockdale gave a "hot one" to Macbeth off Raikes. The catch was beautifully held, and the batsman was dismissed for a well-played fifteen. (Score 7 for 103.) The rain descended and caused a brief interruption. Shearme was next sent to the wicket, and when another over was sent down the players had to seek the refuge of the tents from a smart shower of rain. The game was resumed, and H. Clark took command of the bowling at the Market end. Dyson had compiled the valuable score of nineteen when he got before his wickets to play Steel and succumbed to l.-b.-w. (Score 8 for 118.) Shearme received Anderson for an associate, but their company did not last long before the former was bowled by Steel. (9 for 121.) Sargent was last man in, and was soon dismissed by Carnegy's vigilance behind the wickets, which brought the Poona innings to a close for an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-five runs. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr Steel, st Usborne, b Anderson	35
Mr Macbeth, c Usborne, b Stockdale	7
Capt Smith, c Poore, b Anderson	5
Lieut Donaldson, c Trask, b Anderson	5
Mr Raikes, l-b-w Anderson	0
Mr F Clark, b Anderson	4
Capt Morris, c Cox, b Anderson	0
Mr Ruck Keene, b Sargent	4
Mr Carnegy, st Usborne, b Anderson	26
Capt Rogers, not out	24
H. Clark, c and b Anderson	0
Extras	1
Total	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Anderson	125	34	89	8
Sargent	40	26	2	1
Stockdale	75	30	7	1
Poore	10	11	...	...

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Colonel Rhodes, c Steel, b F Clark	2
Dr Trask, c F Clark, b Raikes	14
Capt R M Poore, b Steel	33
Lieut T M Usborne, c Carnegy, b Raikes	2
Capt E H Cox, c Rogers, b Steel	15
C H Hancock, b F Clark	11
H E Stockdale, c Macbeth, b Raikes	15
Capt Dyson, l-b-w Steel	19
C W Shearme, b Steel	4
H Anderson, not out	3
H G Sargent, st Carnegy, b Steel	2
Extras	5
Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Raikes	60	33	3	3
F Clark	55	30	1	2
*Carnegy	20	9	0	0
E E Steel	70	21	4	5
Rogers	30	18	2	0
H Clark	19	9	0	0

* Bowled 2 no-balls.

THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The following letter, dated Calcutta, 9th instant has been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of 24th June last, I have now the honour to inform you that branches of this Association have been formed in every town of any importance in India, and that the petition to the House of Commons, copy of which was forwarded to you with my letter above quoted, has already been signed by over eight thousand persons.

2. The petition will shortly be sent home for presentation to Parliament at the earliest opportunity, and a printed list of those who have signed the petition will be prepared for the information of the Government of India. Meantime I send for your information and inspection the signatures in original which kindly return at your convenience. It will be observed that the petition has been signed by Natives as well as by Europeans, the occupations of the signatories comprising, amongst others, the following:—

Native Noblemen and Gentlemen.

Landholders.	Manufacturers.
Zemindars.	Employees of Manufacturers.
Bankers.	Shipowners.
Merchants.	Employees of Shipowners.
Brokers.	Railway Managers.
Tradesmen.	Railway Employees.
Tea, Indigo and Coffee Planters.	Employees of Merchants.
Barristers.	Employees of Tradesmen.
Solicitors.	Officers of the Army.
Pleaders.	Government Servants.
Vakeels.	

Two-thirds of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the most important commercial body in India have signed the petition, as also have the Trades Association unanimously.

3. Since I had the honour of addressing you on 24th June last, the sterling value of the rupee has dropped from

ENGLAND AND MOROCCO.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH MISSION.

A REUTER telegram from Fez, dated July 17, says :—Several Viziers sent by the Sultan followed Sir Charles Euan Smith to the camp outside Fez, to which he withdrew after leaving the Moorish capital. Negotiations were then resumed, and continued for two days; but the British Minister, finding it impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, finally started, *via* Rabat, for Tangier.

The above statement has been confirmed by official despatches received by the French Government regarding the rupture of negotiations between Sir Charles Euan Smith and the Sultan of Morocco. It was not until the 15th ult.—that is to say, five days subsequent to the incident of the tearing up by Sir Charles Euan Smith of the treaty substituted by the Sultan for the original document—that the British Minister finally decided to withdraw to the coast, owing to the impossibility of coming to terms with the Sultan.

A Reuter telegram, dated Fez, July 22, says:—The unyielding attitude of the Sultan towards Great Britain remains unchanged, owing, it is alleged, to assurances given to his Shereefian Majesty by France that the British Government will not forcibly support the position taken up by Sir Charles Euan Smith.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE MISSION AT TANGIER.

Telegraphing from Tangier on July 22, Reuter's agent says :—

Sir Charles Euan Smith and the members of the British Mission to the Moorish Court have just arrived here on board her Majesty's cruiser Amphion. His Excellency landed with the customary ceremonies. On his way to Rabat Sir Charles Euan Smith was accorded the greatest honours by the tribes through whose territories he passed, and also by the Governors of Rabat and Sallee, who went a long distance out to meet his Excellency, and escort him to Rabat. These Governors and the Governor of the Kabyle, Beni Hassen, informed the British Minister that they had received orders from the Sultan to receive him with special honours as a mark of friendship entertained towards him by his Shereefian Majesty. The Grand Vizier and several of the Sultan's Ministers are shortly expected here from Fez to resume negotiations with the British Minister.

According to a Gibraltar telegram, the military Members of the British Mission to the Moorish Court who belong to the Gibraltar garrison returned to Gibraltar on July 22 on board her Majesty's ship Amphion.

INSURGENTS MARCHING ON TANGIER.

The following telegrams were subsequently received:—

Tangier, July 26, Midnight.—Great alarm prevails here in consequence of a report that the insurgent Angherites are advancing upon Tangier territory, with a view to attacking the Moorish troops. The Europeans living along the shore outside the town are coming into the city for safety. The telegraph steamer Mirror has just arrived and is throwing the electric search-light upon the town.

Madrid, July 27.—A telegram received here from Tangier reports that Hamam, the insurgent leader, at the head of 1,500 Angherites, has descended towards Fort Gandori, where the English and Spanish cables are moored. Three hundred of the Sultan's troops are watching the movement from Yasch.

Telegraphing from Tangier on July 27, the correspondent of the *Times* says—Twelve hundred of the Anghera tribe are encamped within sight of Tangier, about three miles distant, and an immediate battle would seem to be unavoidable but for an extreme unwillingness to fight on the part of the Sultan's soldiers. In the meantime, terrible cruelties are being perpetrated by the latter under orders of the hated El Jumai; innocent villagers are being murdered and plundered every day under circumstances of great atrocity.

According to the same correspondent, the roads and lanes in the immediate neighbourhood of Tangier present an extraordinary and melancholy spectacle. At every house occupied by a European three or more Moorish soldiers are posted day and night. They make use of their opportunities to rob the passers-by of eggs, market produce, &c., whenever they can find a safe opportunity. All this occurs in the presence of the representatives of the most powerful countries in the world.

Reports from Tangier, published in the Parish *Liberal*, give appalling accounts of the situation in Morocco. They say that the imperial troops are unable to cope with the rebels, and instead of protecting the loyal subjects of the Sultan, plunder and maltreat rebels and loyal subjects indiscriminately, thus assisting to swell the ranks of the disaffected under Hamam, who is said to have more than once defeated the Sultan's troops. Fears were entertained that the Christian inhabitants resident in the disturbed districts would be attacked either by the rebels or by the troops.

THE SITUATION AT FEZ.

Intelligence received from Fez, the *Times* correspondent telegraphs, states that on the 20th ult. the Sultan announced to his Court his intention at once to ask the Russian Emperor to accredit a Russian Minister to Morocco, as if this were done the close alliance existing between France and Russia would render him independent of the friendship of other European Powers. The Sultan and his advisers, nevertheless, are represented to be in a state of extreme nervousness as to the possible consequences of the recent treatment of the British Mission.

ORDERS FROM HER FOREIGN OFFICE.

We understand, says the *Standard*, that Lord Salisbury, in reply to an inquiry made by Sir Charles Euan Smith whether he should withdraw his mission from Morocco, has instructed him to remain there for the present.

THE STORY OF THE BRITISH MISSION TO FEZ.

THE special correspondent of the Central News at Tangier has given further interesting particulars concerning Sir Charles Euan Smith's mission to the Court of the Sultan of Morocco. It would appear that the unfriendly demonstration against the Mission in Fez was chiefly due to the Governor, Bushta-el-Bagdadi, who is described as bigoted, ignorant, and fanatical, and who from the first had behaved in insolent and hostile fashion to the British Envoy.

THE ENVOY AND THE SULTAN.

The corresponder describes in detail the interview which Sir Charles Euan Smith had with the Sultan after the riotous demonstration against the Mission. As the Envoy firmly refused to accept the Sultan's proposal, that all the members, including Lady Smith and her daughter, should take refuge in the palace, whence they should be escorted by an armed force to the coast, his Majesty said :—

"I shall write to her Majesty's Government and insist that your Mission be withdrawn. I am no longer master of the situation, and I can no longer be responsible for your safety here or for your safe return to the coast. I shall despatch a special courier to London and ask that you be ordered to return immediately." "You are at perfect liberty to do so," said the British Minister; "if you give me the letter I will forward it to London with the greatest despatch, and when the wishes of her Gracious Majesty have been expressed they will be obeyed instantly, but in the meantime I remain at my post in Fez, and should your Majesty permit these riotous demonstrations against the Mission to continue, we shall know how to protect ourselves and the dignity of the flag." At the conclurion of this interview the Sultan nearly fainted. His nervous system seemed completely exhausted, either from the strain of anxiety which he was labouring under, or from his discomfiture at being unable to weaken the firm resolution of the soldier diplomatist.

COURAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE LADIES OF THE MISSION.

The correspondent thus describes the courage and *sangfroid* of the English ladies with the Mission :—

At six o'clok on the afternoon of July 5, when the hostile demonstration was at its height, and when Bushta-el-Bagdadi and his divan fondly flattered themselves that the British Minister was trembling in his shoes, and his followers were only too anxious to leave the Holy City, Lady Euan Smith could have been seen placidly photographing the "angry knots of rioters" outside and inside the Mission garden, and Miss Kerrison, her niece, was sturdily writing out a formal application to Sir Charles that in case the Mission was attacked she should be allotted a repeating rifle, in support of which application she advanced her record at glass-bottle shooting, which is well known in the midland counties. It was at this juncture that El Arbi ben el Moghter, the War Minister, rushed into the Mission with Sid Gharnet and the other viziers, and he thus obtained a panoramic view of the peace and quiet and perfect composure that reigned throughout the Mission, and apparently in the minds of all its members. Though doubtless depressed at the failure of the hostile demonstration at which he had undeniably connived, the old warrior could not help saying, in admiration, beginning with his usual explotive, "Allah, burn the devil! What soldiers these Englishwomen make!"

WHY THE SULTAN OBJECTS TO VICE-CONSULS.

On Monday (25th ult.) Mr. Bonsal, the special correspondent of the "Central News," who has returned to London, had an interview at the Foreign Office with Mr. Barrinton, Lord Salisbury's secretary, to whom he gave full information respecting the events which occurred during the stay of the British Mission in Fez. Mr. Bonsal, who was with Sir Charles Euan Smith throughout this exciting period, was fired at six times, and thereupon lodged a strong remonstrance with the Sultan. He declined an offer of 5,000 dols. as compensation but accepted a jewelled sword of honour. The correspondent has furnished some further particulars as to the course of the negotiations at Fez, particularly with regard to the attitude of the French and the Sultan's objections to the proposed treaty. With regard to the former subject he says :—

I feel quite certain that when Sir Charles left the palace on the evening of July 5 the Sultan was perfectly honest when he said he was determined to sign the treaty. It was the defiant attitude of that powerful man, Bushta-el-Bagdadi, whom he fears, that made the Sultan pause, and not, as is stated by the Radical French newspapers, the force of French influence. French prestige was never so low in Morocco as it is now, or French agents so impotent for doing harm, and the only result of their agitation against the British Mission will be, I am convinced, the loss of the opinion which the Moors have hitherto had of France as a humane and civilised Power. The reason why the Sultan finally refused to sign the treaty was that he found himself unable to face those of his councillors who were opposed to the treaty on the ground that it was a great *rapprochement* with Europe and civilisation. Never has the Sultan's authority been weaker in Morocco than to-day, and in fact in very nearly two-thirds of his alleged dominions the Shereefian power is less than nothing.

THE SULTAN'S APPREHENSIONS.

According to Mr. Bonsal, almost the only subject touched upon outside legitimate negotiations of the Treaty was the attitude of France towards Morocco, which the Sultan stated was "menacing." The fears that he has of the advance of the French on his Western frontier are constantly and daily increasing. Every evening as he wanders beneath the mandragora and pomegranate trees of his magnificent garden in Fez he finds no rest or peace from thinking of the "red-trousered Roumi" only two hundred miles away at El Goleah and Insufra. Since last year the Sultan has been building a magnificent palace at Tafilet, a southern inland city famous for its dates. There, where the Atlas slopes begin to rise, he is preparing a suitable residence and a home for the day when Northern Morocco will no longer be his, when the palaces of Fez and Mekines will be closed to him. To Tafilet, too, all the treasures of the empire have been removed.

WHAT SIR C. EUAN SMITH SAID.

"Morocco," said the Sultan one day to Sir Charles, "is like a beautiful girl. She has many ardent suitors. She finds here safety from their number." Then, abruptly, "What portion of this empire does England desire?" "We do not covet a single rod of your country," was the English 'Bashdor's reply. "But what," said the Sultan, with insistence, "will be the attiude of England when the dismemberment of my empire comes, as the wise men of Europe say it is coming? When the Powers divide up Morocco, what will England do?" "Should," said Sir Charles, "through fault of your own, the dismemberment of your empire enter into practical politics. England, I believe, will never permit any other Power to take Tangier, or occupy any other portion of the surrounding country on the Coast of the 'Hinterland' in such a manner as in any way to affect the strategic importance of Gibraltar and Tangier or to affect or straiten their avenues of supply and sustenance."

"This, of course," Sir Charles added, "is merely a personal opinion as to what may happen under circumstances which, as I have said, I think are very remote. But," continued the English Envoy, "there is a way in which your Majesty can prevent the subject of the dismemberment of your empire being even mooted, and that is by throwing open your doors. Morocco is a mediæval morass, as you know. Let your people retain their religion and the customs of their fathers, but join in the progress of the world. Negotiate treaties with England and with other European Powers. It will enrich you; and will, I believe, prove the salvation of your country and the strengthening and support of your dynasty. The day that the commercial relations of Morocco are satisfactory and profitable, as they would soon become to the civilised Powers, they will all be united in assisting you to maintain the *status quo* should any Power set covetous eyes upon any portion of your territory."

"Why should I grant you this Treaty," said the Sultan one day petulantly to the British Minister, "when there are half a dozen Ministers in Tangier who have asked it of me for twenty years past? You, a new Minister, and they old friends. Why should I give it you?" "Because," replied Sir Charles, "Mektub Ulla" (it is written). A convincing answer to the Moorish mind, which brought tears of admiration to Sid Gharnet's eyes.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes on the 28th ult. :—The report that the Sultan of Morocco is going to ask the Czar to appoint a Russian Envoy in Morocco in order that he may be protected by Russia and France and thus made independent of the influence of the other European Powers, has created a great sensation in Berlin. The *National Zeitung* holds it very possible a Russian Envoy may appear in Morocco, and thinks that this could not but divide Europe into two camps, the Triple Alliance and England being on the one side, and Russia and France on the other, parties which would form a sharp contrast on all internal questions. The same paper expresses the conviction that France has carried on "a subterranean mining attack, hitherto successful, against the action of the English at Fez, and that the moment for throwing the united weight of Russia and France into one scale of the balance is well chosen, and the place where this is to be done is specially worthy of note in view of the coming Mediterranean Question. The *Vossische* is inclined to regard the matter in a less serious light, and to ridicule the "Grand Triple Alliance of Russia, France, and Morocco." It admits, however, that if the announcement should prove correct, France may perhaps prove to have been successful in gettlug a firm footing at the Court of Fez, and ultimately, perhaps, in settling the whole question in accordance with her wishes.

THE ORIENTAL BANK ESTATES.

THE sixth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at Winchester House on July 27, Mr. A. W. Crichton in the chair. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report for the year, stated that the net profit amounted to 31,101*l.*, including 2,392*l.* brought forward, as against 28,052*l.* for the previous year. The amount of share capital and debentures remained as before. The acceptances and accounts payable showed an apparent increase; but this was due to the director drawing their bills at six months, instead of three, as formerly, a change which they considered more economical and judicious. As to the assets side of the account, 200 acres had been brought under cultivation in Ceylon; while the increase of buildings in that island and the additions to the machinery represented 6,000*l.* and 22,000*l.*, respectively. In the profit and loss account, the produce was valued at 186,000*l.*, as against 136,000*l.* in the previous year. The general result of the working of the year was a profit of 31,101*l.*, which considering the low prices obtainable for tea, was very satisfactory. Referring to the hurricane in Mauritius, he said that when it occurred the company's plantations held out the very surest promise of an ample reward for all the labour and expense which had been bestowed upon them; but on one of the estates the damage was 2,000*l.*, and on another 4,000*l.* As regards the crop, the company's inspector estimated that on various estates it would average from 23 per cent. to 60 per cent. less than last year; but considering the excessive violence of the storm, there was matter for congratulation that the factories were not more damaged. As there was no doubt there would be a considerable loss of profits, the directors did not think it advisable to recommend a dividend this year. In reply to several shareholders, he stated that the New Oriental Bank was the banker of the company, and that there were a number of accounts in different places in which the credit was on different sides. He was sure the company would not lose anything by dealing with that institution. The company had no interest in the New Oriental Bank. The liquidator held a certain number of shares, but not in any way that would prejudice the interests of the company. The profits on the Ceylon estates were not employed to make up losses on the Mauritius estates, as last year the Mauritius estates yielded a profit of 3 lakhs of rupees. The report was then adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

PRINCE MOUROUSI, Russian Commissioner in the Egyptian Public Debt Office, has had a serious disagreement of a personal character with his colleagues. It appears, the Alexandrian correspondent of the *Times* says, that the difference is being arranged, and that Prince Mourousi will leave shortly for St. Petersburg to lay the matter before his Government. It is stated on good authority that he will not return to Egypt, but that Russia will appoint another commissioner.

THE "TIMES" ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE efforts of the British community in India to deal with the depreciated silver coinage of that country, writes a correspondent in the *Times*, deserve the sympathetic consideration of Englishmen at home. Without any fault of their own, our countrymen in the East find the hard-earned results of their thrift and industry dwindling away in their hands. Many of them believe themselves sunk in a hopeless currency quagmire, in which they can discover no bottom at the present, and can discern no chance of a surer footing in the future. The memorial which they are forwarding to Parliament recalls the pathetic utterances of their predecessors during the long currency strain from 1765 to 1792. "At present," wrote the English inhabitants of Calcutta at an early period of that *peine forte et dure* which was protracted over the second half of the last century, "the distress is so great that every merchant is in danger of becoming bankrupt, or running a serious risk of ruin by attachments on his goods." "Not only a general bankrutcy is to be feared," ran the separate petition of the Armenian bankers and traders, "but a real famine in the midst of plenty." It was not till after 25 years of experiments and expedients, indeed not till after the district treasuries of Bengal had, during the Maratha war, been compelled to suspend all payments excepting the diet allowance for gaol prisoners and the rewards for killing tigers, that the problem of a debased and an insufficient currency was solved by Lord Cornwallis's drastic reforms, almost exactly a century ago. The present problem, although not involving such disastrous consequences at the moment, presents economic difficulties of more permanence and of greater magnitude.

Our countrymen in India declare that the currency in which their salaries are paid and in which their savings are invested is a currency of absolutely indeterminate and of rapidly diminishing value; that Indian mercantile transactions are tending towards a system of almost compulsory gambling; and that the Government coinage of India is "hardly more fit than tin or copper to be a standard and measure of value." They urge that the evils of this state of things also amount to a serious political danger, as involving a constantly increasing taxation. The vernacular newspapers have united with some of the leading organs of British opinion in India to press this view; a common note of dissatisfaction with the Government has thus been struck for hitherto dissevered elements of the population; and a new aspect of the question, not unattended with peril, must now be faced.

It must be faced, however, not alone by those in India who are the immediate sufferers, but also by those in England, who have to regard the economic principles which underlie the situation, and the eventual results of the remedies proposed. To some of our countrymen in the East such a discussion of their grievances, from the point of view of economic principles and eventual results, seems cold and unsympathetic. We propose, therefore, to set forth their own statement of the case, very fully and without comment or criticism, before entering on the considerations which must regulate the decision of Parliament on the proposals now submitted to it.

The memorial of the Indian Currency Association, as given in the leading journal in North-Western India, the *Pioneer*, reviews the history of the Indian coinage since 1835, when, according to the *Pioneer's* summary, "gold was demonetized and the silver rupee established as the monetary standard of value." Brevity compels us simply to reproduce these and the following statements without either endorsing or questioning them. The collapse of the rupee during the past 20 years of this period, the demonetization of silver by Germany and other silver-using countries, the various conferences, commissions, and committees convened with a view to rehabilitate the depreciated metal by means of an international bimetallic league, and the practical failure of these efforts, are recapitulated. The price of silver has steadily fallen in the world's market, and the sterling value of the rupee has gone down from about 22 or 23 pence to just over 15 pence. "There appears to be no reason," add the petitioners in their memorial to Parliament, "why the rupee should not fall to a shilling and still lower." Indeed a recent telegram intimated that, in the opinion of the president of the Indian Currency Association, the rupee might sink as low as seven pence or eight pence.

Apart from the "severe and increasing loss and distress" thus occasioned to individuals, for which the memorial states that "some remedy is urgently required," the petitioners point out that a burden has been laid on the finances of India beyond the power of the Indian taxpayer to support. We reprint the text of the central paragraphs of the memorial from the *Pioneer* :—

(14.) The loss to the Government in paying its sterling obligations in England may be reckoned at eight hundred millions of rupees (or eighty million pounds sterling at par of exchange) since the commencement of the depression, and at the present rate of exchange the loss is upwards of eighty millions of rupees (or eight million pounds sterling at par of exchange) annually. Each fall of a penny in the exchange value of the rupee aggravates this heavy burden by the addition of more than ten millions of rupees (or one million sterling at par of exchange).

(15.) It is evident that the payment of sums of from eighty to one hundred millions of rupees annually, on account of exchange, is a burden which would tax the financial resources of the most flourishing country in the world. The Government must find the money, and to find it additional taxation must be levied, of a grievious and harassing character.

(16.) The people of India are content to pay to the State, in taxation, all the money that is required for the due and orderly administration of the Empire, for its defence from foreign enemies, for the maintenance of internal peace and tranquillity, and for the progressive development of communications, public works, and the general resources of the country.

(17.) But the taxation of eighty millions of rupees now annually taken from the people of India is applied to none of these objects. It serves no useful purpose, and it is wrung from the people merely because the Government of India has not been permitted to regulate the currency system of the Empire with reference to the interests of the country.

(18.) If the currency had been so regulated there would either have been no necessity for such taxation, or if money had been raised it would have been applied to the reduction of the debt, the more rapid extension of railways, of irrigation works, or other permanently useful objects.

(19.) While all classes of people suffer from the imposition on them of a load of taxation, the receipts from which are not applied to any useful or necessary purpose, each class suffers in its own particular way from the condition of the currency.

(20.) The trading community are harassed by the uncertainty and fluctuations of exchange to such an extent that legitimate trade is often replaced by speculative and gambling transactions. The importer is at a loss how to meet his engagements when exchange falls day by day, and the exporter is no gainer, for each fall in exchange is followed by an equivalent fall in the gold price of the commodities he exports.

The memorialists express their conviction that "but for the fortunate accident that the Suez Canal opened just as the depreciation commenced," and but for the development of railway communications, 'the trade of India would have been paralyzed by these fluctuations and this depreciation, and the Empire would now have been in hopeless financial disorder and embarrassment." They affirm that the investment of English capital in India is discouraged; that the credit of the State is heavily injured;" while to the officers of the Government, and to "all Europeans on rupee-incomes the depreciation of the standard has brought severe distress." They state that "the people of India have long-desired a re-establishment of a gold standard," and that, "since 1873 the Government of India has repeatedly urged the acceptance of the double standard (gold and silver) by international arrangement, in view of its introduction into India." These proposals, they point out, have been "consistently declined" by her Majesty's Government in England. "The result," they declare, "is that India is still compelled to retain as her monetary standard a metal which, during the last 20 years, has been rapidly and continuously losing the characters that should attach to a standard of value, and which now possesses them no longer in any degree. Indeed, silver is now hardly more fit than tin or copper to be a standard and measure of value, and it is unjust to the inhabitant of this Empire that its retention in that character should be insisted on. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that, in view of the considerations set forth above, your honourable House will be pleased to direct the application of a remedy for their grievance by the introduction of a speedy reform in the Indian currency system."

The remedies indicated by the memorialists are either an international bimetallic league or the introduction of a gold coinage into India. The Indian Currency Association regretfully accepts the fact that there is little hope of the former. It therefore falls back on a gold coinage for India. Its president believes that this can be introduced by restricting the issue of silver coin from the mints and offering to coin gold bullion into the ten-rupee pieces at a ratio perhaps as high as 20 pence, instead of 15 pence to the rupee, but in any case at a ratio much higher than the sterling value of silver in the open market.

Whether we accept or reject the individual statements set forth by the memorialists, the fact of so grave an impeachment of our Indian system of government having been largely and influentially signed by the British community in India is highly significant. A recent telegram announced that the president of the Indian Currency Association, Mr. M'Kay, who is also president of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, estimates that the rupee, now at 15d., may still further decline to 7d. or 8d., and that if it does so 200 millions of rupees of new taxation would have to be raised annually from the Indian taxpayer. A still later telegram reports a further statement by Mr. M'Kay to the effect that of 83 mercantile firms existing in Calcutta 19 years ago, when the serious fall in the rupee commenced, 36 had failed or wound up, while at least 20 others had appeared and disappeared in the same time. "These results," says the telegram, "he contended, were mainly caused by fluctuations in exchange." We desire to give the widest publicity to such statements by a recognized leader of the British mercantile community in India, for they prove how serious the situation appears to those on whom the burden falls and who are now petitioning Parliament for relief.

It is therefore in no spirit of indifference to the distress of our countrymen in India that we approach the consideration of the remedies proposed. But it should be stated at the outset that a very important section of Indian merchants, financiers and economic thinkers reject the view presented by Mr. M'Kay and the memorialists as to the past, and dispute the feasiblity of the remedies which he suggests for the future. The exchange banks, who are the closest and keenest observers of the facts, have declined to join Mr. M'Kay's association; even the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, of which he is the president, has refused; while in Manchester a powerful party led by Sir Forbes Adam (for long the president of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce) holds that the proposals of the memorialist would be dangerous to the trade and injurious to the prosperity of India. A Manchester journal, in reviewing the Indian returns of retail prices and wages during the past 30 years, shows that the essential elements of prosperity and material development have been particularly active in India since the decline of the rupee set in. Wages have tended to rise since 1873, while there has been little or no change in the prices of the food stuffs of the people, Salt, an important item in the expenditure of an Indian household, sells cheaper retail in many places than it did in 1873. The price of clothing has fallen, while, notwithstanding the large fall in the gold price of wheat, linseed, rice, and the products that are exported in quantities from India, the Indian producer continues as high, or almost as high, a rupee price now as in 1873. The net result is that, "on the whole, no great change has taken place in the general level of prices of agricultural produce in India since 1873, but some decline in that of imported commodities has occurred." During the same period the imports of merchandise and treasure into India increased from 364 millions of rupees in 1872-3 to 866 millions of rupees in 1889-90, and the total exports from 565 to 1,053 millions of rupees.

We do not pause to scrutinize the arguments of this important section of the Manchester school of economists, for the same reason that we have not scrutinized Mr. M'Kay's statements. Such a scrutiny, to be effective, would occupy many columns. Our object is to place broadly before the British public the opposed views of those who hold with Mr. M'Kay that the fall in the rupee is ruining India, and of those who hold with Sir Forbes Adam that India has made immense strides towards prosperity and material development during the decline of the rupee since 1873, and that it is capable of continuing to prosper concurrently with a still further fall in the gold value of the rupee. As regards the failures of Calcutta firms, they assert that statistics prove there were as many such failures during the 15 years preceding 1875 as in the 15 years following 1875; and that in both cases the main cause was not the fluctuations in the currency but unwarrantable speculations. They further deny *in toto* the allegation that these fluctuations necessarily tend to speculation. Indeed, they maintain that such influctuations of the rupee should, to all prudent merchants, be prohibitive of speculation. The legitimate course of Indian transactions they would describe to be somewhat as follows :—In the case of imports into India, a firm in Calcutta, doing a Manchester business and having a house in Manchester, receives an offer from a native dealer for, say, 1,000 pieces of calico at Rs. 4 per piece. Let us assume, to save fractions, that exchange was at 1s. 4d. The Calcutta firm calculates charges and converts the price into sterling at 1s. 4d. per rupee; and offers by telegraph, say, 4s. 6d. per piece to his house in Manchester for the calico to be shipped in August or September. The offer is accepted, or rejected by telegram. If accepted, the Calcutta firm at once covers the exchange risk by securing next morning the value of the dealer's purchase from an exchange bank at the rate, which we have for the moment assumed at 1s. 4d. per rupee. There may be a slight change in the rate from the previous day. But such changes in the 24 hours are usually very small, except during rare paroxysms like the American booms in silver. In the case of exports, the exchange risks can be equally covered. An exporting merchant in Bombay offers in London 1,000 tons of wheat, at a price arrived at by calculating the local price of wheat in Bombay, freight, general charges, and exchange at the rate of the day. If his offer is accepted in London he at once covers the exchange risk at the rate of the day by means of an exchange bank. There is always the risk of that rate fluctuating slightly during the 24 hours required to complete the transaction; but so also is there the risk of fluctuations in freight, or in the local price of the wheat. Such risks are ordinary business risks, which have in any case to be accepted. If the merchant, instead of at once covering the exchange risk at an exchange bank, does a little amateur guessing as to what the value of the rupee will be three or six months hence, he has ceased to be a merchant and becomes a speculator.

While an influential section of the Manchester school thus denies the alleged evil effects of the fall of the rupee on Indian trade, and maintains that the present fluctuations in the Indian currency should be a danger-signal against mercantile speculation instead of a temptation to it, the Indian Press are by no means unanimous as to the feasibility of the remedies proposed. The Calcutta *Englishman*, which in a special sense represents British mercantile interest in Northern India, contributes three important articles to the discussion by last week's mail. It relates the failure of the proposal in 1859 to introduce a gold currency, and it gives little hope that the present scheme, so far as it has hitherto been definitely formulated, will prove more successful. Whether gold currency, or merely a fixed gold standard of value for the existing silver currency, be aimed at, the difficulties are almost equally formidable; if the arrangement be based on assigning an artificial value to silver. Those difficulties are clearly recognized by European economists, and the Calcutta *Englishman* suggests a further and very practical obstacle. "It has been estimated that about £80,000,000 worth of gold would be needed to supply India with a sufficient currency, and the impossibility of purchasing this amount, or of doing so without creating a world-wide and disastrously heavy fall in prices, has hitherto kept so vast a scheme outside the sphere of practical politics." The very instructive narrative which the *Englishman* gives of the abortive project in 1859, and of the "End of Mr. Laing's gold currency scheme," recalls the failure of the repeated attempts to create a general gold coinage for India during the currency troubles of the second half of the last century.

(*To be continued.*)

BURMA RUBY MINES.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of this company was held on July 22, at the Cannon Street Hotel, under the presidency of Sir Lepel H. Griffin, who, having reviewed at considerable length the history of the company and the negotiations that had taken place with the Government of India, said that the fact was that the company could not continue its operations unless some ameliortaion in the terms of the rent was made by the India Government. The company could not afford to pay four lacs of rupees when they were making no profit out of the concern. He hoped that the meeting would be unanimous in supporting the Board in a demand upon the Government, an ultimatum for a suspension of the rent for a time until the company was earning a fair profit, and that then a fair re-arrangement of rent should be made. The Government, he thought, ought to meet the company half-way. They would appeal to the Government again, and if the Government refused to forego the rent for a time and to reconsider the position the directors would have no alternative but to call another meeting to reconsider the position, with a view of going into liquidation; because, if the Government would not meet them, the present rent would crush the company, and he (the chairman) could not agree to any further call upon the shareholders or any continuance of working. He moved the adoption of the report, which, after some considerable discussion, was agreed to.

THE negotiations for a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, which were recently suspended, will be resumed in September next.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

LORD CROSS, G. C. S. I. (Secretary of State for India), attended at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, on July 27, to distribute the prizes. Among those present, in addition to the president, Sir Alexander Taylor, and the staff, were:—General Sir Peter Lumsden, G. C. B., and Lady Lumsden, General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K. C. S. I., and Lady Burne, Sir James Braithwaite Peile, K. C. S. I., Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K. C. B., and Lady Lyall, General Sir Archibald Alison, G. C. B., and Lady Alison, Sir Alexander Rendel, K. C. I. E., and Lady Rendel, General Sir Richard Pollock, K. C. B., and Lady Pollock, Sir Francis Norman and Lady Norman, the Dowager Lady Napier of Magdala, Lady Cavagnari, Sir Joseph Hooker, K.C.S.I., and Lady Hooker, Lady White, Sir Gillford Molesworth, K.C.S.I., and Lady Molesworth, Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I., and Lady Danvers, Lady Stavely, and Mr. Bruce, private secretary to Lord Cross.

Sir Alexander Taylor opened the proceedings by presenting his report, in which he stated that the college began its work twenty-one years ago, and had come of age that day. It had had a successful past, and they looked forward to a hopeful and happy future. As to the year which had now come to an end he was happy to be able to say that it had been a satisfactory one. The quantity and quality of the work done had reached a very good standard; and in other respects he had a favourable report to present. (Cheers.)

Lord Cross then distributed the prizes, of which the following is a list :—

Appointed Fellows of Cooper's Hill.—G. E. Lillie, E. A. Lister, A. C. Laurie. Scholarships.—Third year students :—Scholar in Natural Science (for the work of three years), scholarship presented by Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India—E. N. Pearce. Fellows' Scholar (for the whole third year course), scholarship presented by the Fellows of Cooper's Hill—G. E. Lillie. Second year students :—Foundation Scholar in Engineering (for the work of two years), scholarship founded by the Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department—E. M. Proes. Scholar in Applied Mechanics (for the work of the second year), scholarship of the Vice-President of the Council of India—J. Coates. President's Scholar in Mathematics (for the work of two years)—B. Stapleton. Scholar in forestry (for the work of two years), scholarship of the Vice-President of the Council of India—H. G. Billson. First year students :—Foundation Scholar (for the whole first year course), scholarship founded by the Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department—W. J. Riddell. Prizemen.—Third year students :—Prize in descriptive engineering, J. B. M'Meekin; applied mechanics, G. E. Lillie; project and designs: first prize, J. B. M'Meekin; second prize, C. W. Sibold; accounts, C. A. Fleming; estimating, J. L. Morres. Second year students :—Prize in descriptive engineering, J. Coates; surveying, H. G. Billson; architecture, G. H. L. Gordon; geometrical drawing, E. M. Proes; workshop practice, B. Branfill; geology, C. C. Abbey; physics, H. G. Billson; physical laboratory, J. Coates; forest management, C. O. Hanson; botany, C. C. Abbey; entomology, E. P. Stebbing. First year students :—Descriptive engineering, F. E Kanthack; surveying, H. E. Bartlett (acc. W. P. Sangster); geometrical drawing, H. O. B. Shoubridge (acc. G. J. Campbell); freehand drawing, H. W. Molesworth; workshop practice, G. B. P. Ireland; mathematics, W. J. Riddell; chemistry, M. A. Thompson; geology, B. O. Coventry; physics, W. J. Riddell (acc. H. E. Bartlett); chemical laboratory, W. C. de Silva and E. O. Coventry; botany, B. O. Coventry; silviculture, B. O. Coventry; gymnastics, J. D. Waghorn.

When the prizes had been given away,

Lord Cross said that it had given him the greatest pleasure to be there among them again on that occasion, and to hear that the past year had been really a good one. Every now and then there chanced to be a year when there was a sort of giant among them who swept everything before him. On the whole he would much rather have a good average year than one in which one or two students were far above the rest. That was a college which had for its foundation the instruction of young men who were to go to India. To those who were going to India he would say a few words. They would be engaged on works which would be of incalculable good to that great country, and he hoped many of them would live to have their names associated with those works. He had taken the deepest interest in the development of the railway system throughout India. He had been told that it was costly, and that it did not pay. No doubt there was a great amount of truth in those statements; nevertheless, much had been done, and at the present moment they had railways sanctioned or actually being made or at work now to the extent of 20,000 miles. That was all very good in its way, but it was not enough, and his theory was that, although these railways might not pay and might be somewhat expensive to the Government of the country, yet there were always two sides to that question, and they might take it as an absolute truth that wherever the railway went the development of the country rapidly increased, and therefore all that vast mine of mineral wealth which existed in India and was almost crying out to be brought to our markets, could by degrees be utilised. Anyone who promoted as rapid a development of the railway system as he could possibly do was doing great good to that country. Wherever the railways were open they could see the improvement and the increase of happiness of the people. If they had had the advantage of reading the letters which he had received from the Governor of Madras they would have seen that if it had not been for those railways which had already been made they might have suffered very seriously from the scourge of famine—famine of which, even as it was, we had felt the effects. In connection with that word "famine" he asked them to remember the necessity of pressing on the irrigatiun works and the sinking of well, and everything which tended to prevent that terrible scourge to the people of India. The question of irrigation was, one which, to his mind, ought never to be lost sight of. After referring to several branches of the college work, Lord Cross spoke of the sports of the students. He said he had a great love of the game of football. It flourished very much when he was at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and he was the first boy in that school who ever wore a football cap such as they all wore at the present moment. He thought rowing was an admirable exercise also, and having rowed for two years and more head of the river at Cambridge he thought he could tell them better than most men what great advantages were derivable from rowing. Circumstances had occurred into which he need not there inquire, which led him to believe that he would not be able to present the prizes at that college next year. Therefore, the only way in which he could show his gratitude for past favours was to ask Sir Alexander Taylor to accept 5*l.* for another athletic prize. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he urged them to do their best, when they reached India, for their Queen, their Empress, and their country, and to remember to bear the character of a true Christian English gentleman, for there was no higher character in the world which they could bear. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings concluded with cheers for Lord Cross, followed by the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow" by the students.

THE GREENOCK SCRUTINY.

THE votes cast at the election at Greenock were recounted at Edinburgh on Thursday, 28th July, with the following result :—

Sir T. Sutherland (U)	2,942
Mr. J. Bruce (G)	2,887
Unionist majority	55

At the general election the returning officer announced the result as follows :—

Mr. John Bruce, G	3,034
Sir T. Sutherland, U	2,990
Gladstonian majority	44

The re-count thus gives 195 votes less on the whole, and so substantiates the suggestion made after the declaration of the poll, that there was an error of about 200. The result reduces the Gladstonian majority in the new Parliament to 40. It is stated that the further legal proceedings will be of a purely formal nature. The Liberals have been allowed the right of further scrutiny up to Aug. 4, when it is understood the petition will, in the event of no other complications arising, be declared successful, and Sir Thomas Sutherland duly elected. Thursday's scrutiny revealed an extraordinary state of affairs and a comparison of the figures given with those stated after the first counting shows that there were serious mistakes, but did not disclose how those mistakes occurred. It is stated, however, that some one's error in counting a five instead of a three caused the addition of 200 votes to Mr. Bruce's total.

THE LAST ELECTION.

The polling for the Orkney and Shetland Islands election opened on Monday (25th ult.), the late Gladstonian member, Mr. L. Lyell, being opposed by Mr. W. Younger, Liberal Unionist. As the constituency is a very wide and scattered one, two days were allowed for polling, and the result will be declared to-day (Friday).

OUR INDIAN M.P.

UNDER the above heading, and over the signature "Verax," the following appears in the *Manchester Guardian* :—

The election of an Indian gentleman, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, as member of Parliament for Central Finsbury is naturally an event of much interest to his countrymen, and it is hardly of less interest to us. It is the first of its kind. We have heard of Indian "nabobs," men of our own kith and kin, who, at the end of the last century, coming home with [illegible] wealth they had acquired, bought up a rotten borough here and there and seated themselves in Parliament, but that a native Indian should find a place in that Imperial assembly and take part in the legislation and administration of the Empire would have been considered too wild an idea to be ever relised. There were two difficulties in the way, either of which might then have well been thought insuperable—that a native should be found possessed of the qualifications necessary to fit him for such a position, and that a constituency should be willing to accept him as a candidate

THE PURCHASE OFFICERS.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. FRASER, in a letter to the Secretary for War, dated House of Commons, June 23, says:—

In acknowledging the receipt, on the 10th inst., of your letter dealing with a classification of the cases of the alleged grievances of the Purchase Officers of the Army, which was forwarded to you on Dec. 10, 1891, permit me, with all deference, to express to you the disappointment that is generally felt on no reference being made to the appointment of a tribunal of the House of Commons, to which you were so good as to promise to refer the question in this House, on June 25, 1891—the classification of cases were brought before you. The promise of the appointment of the much-looked for tribunal staved off further action in House of Commons last session and all action in the House of Lords—where a general officer, on the representation and at the request of Service Members Committee of the House, had arranged to bring the question forward. There is a very general opinion that your letter gives strength to the appeal for an independent inquiry—the conclusions arrived at by you being very similar to those communicated to individual officers in less courteous terms by the War Department officials for the last years, during which ever-changing warrants have been most detrimental to the interests of the officers who were forced by the State to purchase their different commissions, and who are still without their promotion money. The reduction of the general Officers' Establishment for the Purchase Corps—namely, the Cavalry, the Guards and the Line, 268, by the Warrant of 1890, stops the way for promotion for colonels to that Establishment. Four only were promoted last year, out of 540 full colonels on the Active List on Jan. 1, 1891. Before and since the abolition of purchase, commands have been given by Selection from that Establishment, to the appointment of which the qualifying grade was that of colonel. This reduction surely is contrary to every "honourable pledge" given to the Purchase Officers on the abolition of purchase, of which class hundreds are still in the Service. The Purchase Officers plead not *ad misericordiam* with regard to fair pecuniary compensation for their past expenditure. With regard to your remark that the commission money contributed to the Reserve Fund all went back to the officers' pockets, allow me, on the part of the Purchase Officers, to prove that the country was at that time, and that it is now, in debt to their Reserve Fund to the amount of 80,000*l.*, and 1,712,000*l.*, with the interest thereon, for a great number of years, and also to show how this money, which would amply pay off the just claims of the Purchase Officers, was appropriated to other purposes. H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief gave evidence before "the Royal Commission" on Nov. 3, 1873: That the money in the Reserve Fund was applied by the Secretary of State for War in various ways to diminish the public burthens; that the money would have had to have come out of the Army Estimates if it had not come out of the Fund; and that this was a direct diminution of the Army expenditure; that the money from the Reserve Fund was also applied to purchasing up the rights of the Gentlemen-at-Arms—money for which must have been supplied from the taxes for the public expenditure, if it had not come from this Fund; that certain money from this Fund was applied to cancelling the public burthens in the shape of the half-pay and retiring pay of certain officers of artillery and engineers, officers who belonged to non-purchase corps; and that no officers of those corps had ever contributed a shilling to the Fund from which this payment was derived; that it appeared from a Parliamentary Return, dated May 4, 1871, No. 209, that there was paid into the Army Reserve Fund 1,650,000*l.*, or thereabouts, within the last twenty years; that Fund was derived partly from the sale of First Commissions, namely, £ naigncies. From August 1854, to January 1855 (during the Crimean war), one hundred First Commissions were sold; that the whole of these moneys came directly out of the officers' pockets. Sir R. Airey, adjutant-general, gave evidence that a very large sum, amounting, he believed, to 80,000*l.* in 1826, which was never accounted for in any way officially, was paid in direct from the Fund to the Exchequer. Sir C. Yorke, military secretary, gave evidence that the money of the Reserve Fund was disposed of absolutely by the Secretary of State for War, at his own discretion, in effecting public objects which would not otherwise have been effected without having recourse to the votes of Parliament. The classification of cases brought before you by me would unquestionably carry conviction to the minds of a tribunal such as you have promised, for the claims would be verified by an investigation into the recommendations of Lord Penzance's Royal Commission, which reported to her Majesty that "the regulations which we propose as a permanent system cannot, with justice, be applied in their integrity to the Purchase Officers"—by a scrutiny into the ever-changing warrants and by overwhelming evidence of officers who have suffered. The Purchase Officers appeal, not to the administration of the War Department, but from it, and no conclusions can possibly be considered satisfactory unless arrived at after full inquiry by a perfectly independent tribunal.

To this letter Mr. Stanhope simply replied as follows:—"My dear Sir,—In your letter of the 23rd of June you, as on former occasions, do not quote accurately my statement in the House of Commons on the 25th June, 1891. I have since expressed publicly my willingness to adhere to the views I then put forward."

General Fraser, dating from the Carlton Club July 27, reminds Mr. Stanhope that he used these words in the House of Commons on June 25, 1891:—"I have always said that if any case, or class of cases, should be brought before me, I should not only be glad to investigate it for myself, but should be willing to refer it to some tribunal of the House of Commons for investigation, with a limited reference." And the writer adds:—"Such a classification was placed before you some months back."

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. BEYTS CRAIG AND CO.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLAND.

At the Guildhall, on the 25th ult., Charles Anthony Beyts, 58, of 53, Sutherland-road, Forest-hill, and George Grant Craig, 34, of Somerleyton-road, Brixton, were brought up on remand, charged with conspiring with another man not in custody in forging and altering bills of lading, thereby obtaining 1,000*l.* and upwards from the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, with intent to defraud. Mr. C. F. Gill prosecuted; and Mr. Biron and Mr. Horace Avory appeared for the defence. The previous hearings have been reported. Mr. George Edward Barnard, assistant manager at the Chartered Mercantile Bank, stated that on Tuesday, June 28, he accompanied Mr. Jackson when he went to the office of Beyts and Craig, and had an interview with them. He had heard Mr. Jackson's evidence and confirmed it with one exception. Mr. Jackson stated in his evidence that Beyts said that the amount of bills for which there was no produce was about 30,000*l.* Witness's recollection was that Craig made that statement, and Mr. Beyts agreed to it. He remembered that Craig said to Beyts: "You had better tell Mr. Jackson everything." Cross-examined: At the interview at the office Beyts appeared dazed. Witness and Mr. Jackson pressed him for answers. He would not swear that Beyts actually said anything about the bills, but he was under the impression that he agreed with what Craig stated.—Mr. Gill said, subject to the evidence of a witness from Bombay, his case was completed. He therefore asked for a further adjournment.—Mr. Avory said he would like to know whether Beyts' son was to be brought over from Bombay and charged jointly with his father.—Mr. Gill, replying, remarked that he (Beyts' son) was not a fugitive criminal. Moreover, he could be charged with forgery at Bombay, where there was jurisdiction.—The case was then adjourned. The bail for both prisoners was fixed at two sureties in 5,000*l.* each. Application was made for the reduction of the bail, but Mr. Aldermau Phillips refused to grant it.

WHO IS THE MEMBER FOR CLERKENWELL?

On Saturday (23rd ult.) a reportor had it officially from Mr. W. H. De Horn, Secretary of the Central Finsbury Constitutional Association, that the election scrutiny between Captain Penton and the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji is to be proceeded with. In fact, Mr. Graham, the well-known Parliamentary agent, has lodged the petition. Wednesday was the last of the 21 days allowed between the declaration and the lodging of the petition. It is stated that a re-examination of the 14 spoilt papers in the election would more than take down the majority of three by which Mr. Naoroji was elected; but sufficient evidence has come to hand of alien and persecution votes to unmistakably declare Captain Penton as the elected member. The solicitors to the Central Finsbury Constitutional Association (Messrs. Boulton, Sons and Sandemann) and the Secretary (Mr. De Horn) are naturally reticent as to the details of evidence obtained, but they express themselves hopeful of the result.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON LIBERAL POLICY.

HOME REFORMS *vs.* HOME RULE.

BELOW we give in full the article to which our London correspondent referred yesterday, and a summary of which appeared in our telegram columns a week ago, giving Mr. Labouchere's views as to the time to introduce a Home Rule measure:—

Having made a few observations last week, from the standpoint of a soldier in the Liberal ranks, upon the surest way to carry Home Rule, I am told that I am "a naked cynic," and I am accused of wanting to postpone Home Rule indefinitely. The meaning of this is that the Unionists are aware that my plan of campaign means victory, and they naturally prefer one which may—and probably would—mean defeat. During the election we were alternately told that we were putting Home Rule in the background, and that we were pushing it so forward in our programme, that we were ignoring all English reforms, and relegating them to the dim and distant future. All these misrepresentations having failed, our opponents now kindly undertake to dictate to us how to manœuvre in such a manner as will ensure defeat. They never cease telling us that all intelligence is on their side, and they certainly show that they believe it. We are not quite such fools as they take us to be.

Napoleon lost his Empire because he did not act on his own dictum that Russia could only be crushed by a campaign of two years. We have won an electoral battle. We are now told that the will of the nation is to be ignored, and that an Hereditary Assembly of Legislators, which is a sort of Tory Club, has received orders to throw out any Home Rule Bill that has passed the People's House. This club has unfortunately the power to do this. We may, therefore, take it for certain that Home Rule will not be carried without a second election. Beaten in the country, and beaten in the House of Commons, the Unionists fall back on the Lords. Does not common sense tell us that we must prepare for this final struggle?

I am not a "naked cynic," or a clotted idiot. I take facts as they are. At the election just over many of our troops were kept out of the fray by being deprived of their votes, because they had not resided in the same place for two years, whilst in many districts the opinion of the locality was swamped by non-residents who had each a dozen votes. Obviously, this must be rectified before the final battle. In agricultural districts the labourers were told that we were making them promises that we had no intention to fulfil. Obviously, we must keep them, if we are to count on their further support.

Long before my Party found salvation, I was a Home Ruler. In the Parliament of 1880 I voted for Home Rule persistently, and as persistently did I vote against Coercion. It is because I am a Home Ruler that I want to make Home Rule certain. We want to pass during the present Parliament a Home Rule Bill, a "One Man One Vote" Bill, a Payment of Members Bill, a Local Option Bill, a Parish Councils Bill, a Bill to alter the position of old and re-spectable toilers, a Bill amending the Employers' Liability Act and the law of conspiracy, a Bill giving local authorities compulsory power to take land, and a Bill placing village schools under popular control. As nothing is more certain than that Home Rule will not become law until a Dissolution has been followed by a General Election, whether we take Home Rule first or last seems to me a question of tactics rather than of principle; whilst it is a matter of necessity that we should make the franchise a reality, and fulfil our promises to the English electors before the final fight for Home Rule.

It has been suggested that a Home Rule Bill should be passed at once, that when it has been thrown out in the Lords it should be sent up there again and again, whilst the time required for this should be occupied by passing other Bills. There is no doubt something to be said for this, but it is risky. I should prefer to make certain our success at the next General Election before tackling Home Rule, for unforeseen accidents sometimes occur in the best regulated families. Another suggestion is that early next year a Home Rule Bill should be introduced, and concurrently with it the English Reform measures, but that no further action should be taken in regard to the first Bill until the others have been passed by the Lords. This very possibly would lead to the Home Rule Bill not being passed until the subsequent year. But nothing would be lost by this in point of time unless it be laid down that this Parliament is only to last one session. On the whole, I think that this would be the best plan of procedure.

I am no leader; my place is to follow. If I think that a particular path to success is the best one, and my leaders tell me that they know a far better one, to that path I betake myself, and whether it conducts to the goal or to a precipice is their affair, not mine. But this submissive obedience does not alter my opinion. To win Home Rule, it is, in my humble judgment, absolutely necessary that we should have a good majority at the next election. Whether we have it or not depends upon the electors. In England our cause evidently needs strengthening. I should be glad were the English electors actuated by so vehement a love of justice that they—one and all—were prepared to make Home Rule the one issue until it is won. But they are not. We may be indignant at the House of Lords not accepting the verdict of the General Election as final. But indignation does not alter facts. The House of Lords can and will insist upon a second appeal to the country. Unless certain English reforms are carried before this appeal, it is not absolutely certain that it will go in our favour; if they are carried, it is certain that it will. Surely, then, the idea of first carrying the outworks held by the enemy, and converting them into our batteries, is not quite idiotic. The issue is of such paramount importance, both to the Irish and to us, that it seems to me a mistake to neglect anything that may make victory certain. Shelve Home Rule! No more than a Commander would shelve turning an invading army out of his country were he to call up all his troops and to see that they have powder and shot before he fights the battle on which success or failure depends.

Apropos of this the following lines are published by the *St. James's Gazette*:—

PAINTING THE FIGUREHEAD.

Ay, Sir, that barkey's *The Flowing Tide*, just struggled into port;
With a cargo o' furrin notions abroad of every possible sort,
Some on 'em fresh from Bunicumland, some "made in Germanyo;"
You're right: she ain't no clipper, Sir, an' she'll never be fit for sea.
The crank old tub has a lubberly crew, some forty new and old,
As 'aves signed along o' Cap'n Schn addy to sail wherever they're told;
Teetotal coves and Purity men, an' a certain Narrowjee,
As they call the member for Indoostan, bezos 'e 's a sort o' Parsee.
One day last week when the skipper was down a-over'auling the chart,
A mischievous cuss called Labourshare, as fancies 'isself on Art,
Nips over the side with a pot o' paint, an' 'e sez to 'isself, sez 'e:
"If I tip the old image a brand-new coat, we'll see what we shall see."
Then 'e sets to work as 'ard as 'e can on that Grand Old figurehead—
'E's a sort of a monnymaniac when it comes to painting red.
But 'e 'adn't done much when a Irish swab who watched 'im from the quay,
Sez: "Come out o' that wid yer dhirty paint, or ye'll have to reckon wid me."
For it seems there's a gang o' Paddies aboard as are bent on making a scene,
And will only sail if the figurehead is painted emerald green;
While Labourshare and a lot of 'is pals who've newly come to sea,
'Ave taken their oaths that red's the shade that figurehead shall be.
The skipper was called to stop the row, and all 'e knew 'e tried,
Till at last they settled a compromise that each should paint one aid;
But, bless yer, Sir, it'll never work; that lot 'll never agree:
One crew's enough for the finest craft; but they've got two or three.
Then wot 'll become o' the ship? you ask. Well, I'm werry much afraid
As there'll be a 'orrible mutiny as soon as the anchor's w ighed;
And if each on 'em cuts 'is neighbour's throat, I fancy that'll be,
The werry best thing as can 'appen, Sir, for all as sail the sea.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, July 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H. F. P. Hall, B.	Lt.-Col. H. H. Kelly, Comt. Dept.
Mr. B. B. Osmaston, B.	Maj. J. B. Lynch, 12th
Mr. C. W. Bolton, B.	B. Cav.
Mr. C. A. Brookes, B.	Capt. E. Townshend, R.E.
Mr. C. G. W. Clogstoun, M.	Capt. J. E. Preston, D.S.O., I.S.C.
Mr. Bomanjee Sorabjee Wadia, Bo.	Lt. H. H. Southey, I.S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. H. Adamson, B.C.S.	Lt. H. W. C. Colquhoun, M.S.C., 3 mos.
Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty, B.C.S., 6 mos.	Lt. A. S. Begbie, I.S.C., 59 days.
Mr. E. R. Tiling, B., 2 mos.	Lt. P. H. Cunningham, I.S.C., 6 mos.
Mr. J. W. Hensley, B., 2 mos.	Lt. C. C. Leveson-Gower, I.S.C., 4 mos.
Mr. C. M. Sherman, M., 3 mos.	Lt. F. A. Wilson, R.E., 3 mos.
Col. P. H. Greig, R.E., 3 mos.	Serg-Maj. H. P. Jervis, Bo. S.C.,
Capt. C. G. F. Edwards, I.S.C., 10 days.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. L. M. Dawes, B.C.S.	Capt. J. G. Morris, B.
Mr. H. B. Gregg, C.I.E., M.C.S.	Lt. W. C. Pollard, B.
Mr. J. Durrand, B.	Lt. H. D. Merewether, Bo.
Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Bo.	Lt. E. V. Martin, I.S.C.
Mr. C. N. Clifton, Bo.	Lt. W. D. Daunt, I.S.C.
Col. J. C. Ardagh, C.B., C.I.E.	Lt. T. H. Hardy, I.S.C.
Major B. M. Allen, I.S.C.	Lt. J. M. Evans, I.S.C.
	Surg. Lt.-Col. J. Mc Conaghey, M.D., S.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

THERE was an article recently in the "World" about persons who rose to eminence from the pantry, which included the Thomas Rumbold who was twice Governor of Madras amongst these illustrious footmen. Of course, in the present democratic days, we ought all to be proud to have our descent proved from a foundling, or a footman, or an agricultural labourer. But I am afraid that I must strip the livery from Thomas Rumbold, for I remember going into this matter closely some years ago.

He was born at Leytonstone in 1736. His father and uncles were already high in the service of the East India Company. In 1745 the father died, and Thomas was then being carefully prepared for the service. In 1751 he was appointed a writer at Fort St. George, and obtained the regular certificate of studies qualifying him for the post. The next year he went to India, where he soon changed the civil for the military service, and served as aide-de-camp to Clive at the battle of Plassey. On his return to England in 1769, he entered Parliament as Member for Shoreham.

The story of his having been a servant at Arthur's seems to have arisen in this way. The following squib was circulated about Sir Robert Mackreth, another Indian official, who had returned from India:—

When Bob MacGrath ruled Arthur's crew,
He said to Mackreth, "Black my shoe,"
To which he answered "Ay, Bob I"
But, when returned from India's land,
And grown too proud to brook command,
He sternly answered, "Nay, Bob."

The point of this was that Sir Robert Mackreth had been a waiter at White's Club, which was then managed by Arthur, and that he subsequently married Arthur's daughter, and became, later on, the proprietor of Arthur's Club.

As both Rumbold and Mackreth had been in the Indian Service, the word Rumbold was substituted for Mackreth in an election squib against him but, as the above dates prove, it was impossible that Rumbold could ever have been a waiter, or page, either at White's or at Arthur's for he went to India with a certificate of studies in his sixteenth year, whilst it is hardly likely, even if this had not been so, that his father, who was a man of importance in India at his birth, would have allowed him to occupy a menial position. The most interesting thing connected with the squib is that from it is derived the word Nabob.

An excellent suggestion has been made to me with regard to the fall in the rupee. It is, that with a view to stimulating the attention of the higher officials to the loss occasioned by the depreciation, all these gentry, from the Secretary of State downwards, should be paid in rupees. There is the more justification for this step, as Mr. George Curzon, during the last debate on the Indian Budget, pointed out that the fall in the rupee necessitates strict economy in every direction.

I recently called attention—for about the hundredth time—to the undermanning of the Medical Services in India. A long letter which has since appeared in an Indian Service paper calls attention to the equally urgent need of a Medical Staff Corps in the Indian Army. The following description of the present state of things is calculated to startle those who are accustomed to regard the Indian Army as a model of military administration:—

There is in India a Corps—save the mark!—called the Army Hospital Duty Corps, made up of underfed, underpaid, undrilled, and undisciplined native waifs and strays. These men do the fatigue work needed in this climate within the hospitals. In some of the larger hospitals there are Nursing Sisters—ladies from England, who are in many cases entirely overworked from having to carry on executive nursing duties over many bad cases, and they are there, because they have no reliable European or Eurasian soldiers orderlies to whom to entrust any detail nursing work with the sick. The Sisters do not work in the front of the army, nor in epidemics of cholera, and their services are limited to a few of the larger Indian garrisons; but men are sick and dying in every garrison, and receive only rough-and-ready nursing. The nursing is given by ordinary soldiers, taken by chance from the sick man's company, and, being ignorant of the work, and returned to duty after the recovery or death of their patient, they are in no sense to be considered as trained nurses in typhoid fevers. If this is the state of things in time of peace, it is easy to foresee the absolute chaos which would prevail in war, when the Nursing Sisters would be far away from the scene, and men could not be spared from the ranks to do orderly duties in hospital. The writer of the above suggests that a Eurasian Corps, on the lines of the English Medical Staff Corps, should be formed. That some such organisation ought to be created—and at once—there can be no question.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 26.

1st, Life Guards—Lieut-Col and Col C Needham, on completion of four years' service in command of the regiment, is placed on half-pay.

7th Hussars—Lieut the Hon J G H H Beresford to be Adjt, vice Capt D Haig, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

14th Hussars—Sec Lieut F A Garden resigns his commission.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut-Col Vaughan-Arbuckle (late Bengal) is placed on the Indian Supernumerary List.

Lieut-Col and Col J F Free (late Bengal), retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.

The promotion of Lieut-Col N Powlett is post-dated to June 8, 1892.

Maj E Blakeley to be Lieut-Col, vice B Vaughan-Arbuckle (late Bengal).

Lieut-Col A Broadfoot, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice Col J F Free (late Bengal).

Maj W E Hardy retires on retired pay.

Capt W H H Waters, from the Seconded List, to be Maj, vice E Blakeley.

Capt St J A D Muter is seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Department.

Lieut H E Vallentin is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

Lieut F H E Brouncker resigns his commission.

Lieut C M'Innes Robertson resigns his commission.

Lieut F C Vignoles resigns his commission.

The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—G H M Baker, W B Emery, W Gillman, W H B Jacob, A H Kane, E C Harrington, E W Grove, C de Saussmarez, P T Ayre, R C Chartres, G M'Clelland Campbell, R T Marsden, H G Howorth, A G Smith, H C H Burton, A H Bowring, R B L Puxley, R B Fife, R A Bright, G Lewis, C K Bushe, G S F Broome, J B Aldridge, P M Waddington, W V J C Elves, L L Hepper, E J R Peel, R S Pottinger (on the seconded List), W A Fisher (on the Seconded List), E W M Powell, J E James, C A Cleghorn, D F Tulloch, J W Kempson, W J B Allen, E W Alexander, W M'Gildowny, C A Sykes, A B H Clarke, S S Mackie, F W Bond (on the Seconded List), and R S de Winton.

Qr-mr and hon Capt R A Walker is placed on retired pay.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut-Col and B J Goldie (late Bengal), Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.

Lieut-Col L K Scott retires on retired pay.

Capt J D Fullerton to be Maj, vice A Bogle, retired.

Lieut J A Dealy to be Capt, vice J D Fullerton.

The undermentioned sec-Lieuts to be Lieuts—H S Rogers, J M C Colvin, W E R Dickson, P T D de Vitre, D M Griffith, A H Cunningham, F H C Burne, W A Watts-Jones, G Lubbock, B M M Tod-Mercer, P Maud, O T O'Kelly Webber, H G K Wait, W E Lees, F M Close, L W S Oldham, S A'Guilar Crookshank, W H Beach, E G Farquharson, and A F Cumberlege.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut the Hon E G V Stanley is seconded as a member of the House of Commons.

MEMORANDA.

Maj.-Gen. W. H. Caine, Royal (late madras) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Gen., vice R. Le Cocq, Royal (late Bom) Artillery, placed on the Unemployed supernumerary List.

Col. (with the temporary rank of Maj.-Gen.) Sir. H. J. Alderson, K. C. B., Royal Artillery, President of the Ordnance Committee, to Maj.-Gen, vice H. M. G. Purvis, Royal Artillery, retired.

Lieut.-Cols. W. G. Patchett, half-pay, C. E. Brown, half-pay, Royal Artillery, and F. E. Trower, half-pay, retire on retired pay.

Hon. Maj. R. B. Baker, Naval Ordnance Department (late Asst.-Com.-Gen of Ordnance, Ordnance Store Department), is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col, in accordance with Her Majesty's Order-in-Council of May of 9, 1891.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—It is asserted on the best authority that the Russian officer who has lately occupied an Afghan town of his own accord, and who is now therefore put before a court-martial at Merv, will probably be acquitted. A tribe on the Russo-Afghan frontier allied to the Hazaras had rebelled against the Ameer, and invited a Russian officer stationed in the nearest Russian village to occupy with his troops their town without delay. The ground on which the acquittal will be based is said to be that there are doubts whether the town in question was in Afghanistan or in Russian territory.

PRIZE WINNERS AT BISLEY.

THE shooting of the 300 marksmen to decide upon the Queen's Hundred was carried on, and the first place (with the Silver Medal) was won by Major Pollock, 3rd Renfrew, with an aggregate of 201 points. Sergt. Lynn, 4th V. B. Durham, came next with 199, and was followed by two with 198, one with 195, and five with 195, whilst the lowest score in the Hundred is 182, of whom 13 shoot to-morrow for eight places. Highest scores:—

	Total.	1st 500 Stage.	600 Yds.	600 Yds.	Grand Total.
Maj Pollock, 3rd V B A & S Hrs	201	93	44	64	201
Sergt Lyn, 4th V B Durham L I	199	93	41	65	199
Privt Comber, 2nd V B West Surrey.	198	91	46	61	198
Privt Don, 3rd Lanark.	198	94	43	61	198
Colr-Sergt Smith, 3rd ..... Cheshire...	198	87	43	68	198
Privt M'Lean, Queen's Edinburgh ...	195	89	46	60	195
Colr-Sergt Lunnon, 1st Bucks.....	195	87	45	63	195
Privt Stooks, 2nd V B Liverpool	195	94	43	59	195
Lieut Wilson, Queen's Edinburgh ...	195	91	45	59	195
Privt Fairhurst, 1st V B Liverpool ...	195	89	43	63	195
Privt Scott, 8th V B Royal Scots	194	92	43	59	194
Sergt Riddell, 4th V B East Surrey ...	194	89	46	59	194
Lance-Corp Taylor, 3rd V B Seaforth Hrs	194	91	45	58	194
Privt Mawson, 2nd V B Royal Hdrs...	193	88	46	60	194
Privt Martin, 5th V B H L I.....	193	92	47	54	193
Maj Heap, 2nd V B Manchester	193	92	43	58	193

The first Veteran's prize in the Queen's has been won by Private Moore, Ayr and Galloway, 85. In the "Graphic" contest Sergt. Sheldon, R.E., was successful. The Canadian and Jersey camps were visited by the Duke of Cambridge.

For the first time in the history of the N. R. A. the Gold Medal was won by the competitor who had previously carried off the Silver Medal—Major Pollock, whose aggregate of 277 points was two ahead of the second and third men, who tied with 275. The contest throughout was remarkably close, and the Gold Medal was won only with the last shot, an outer for Major Pollock. Highest scores:—

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.—FINAL STAGE.

	First Stage.	Second Stage.	Third Yds.	Grand Total.	Total
Winner of Gold Medal, Gold Badge, and £250.					
Maj. Pollock, 3rd Renfrew 93 103	87 0-3 54 33 455-40	90 0-4 55 34 455-36		76—277	
Winner of £80 and Badge.					
Pte. Comber, 2nd W. Surrey 91 107	88 0-3 45 30 435-35	90 0-4 45 33 454-42		77—275	
Winner of £40 and Badge (silver).					
Pte. Stocks, 2nd V. B. Lpl. 94 101	88 0-3 55 35 455-43	90 0-3 53 34 235-37		80—275	
Winner of £30.					
Maj. Ferguson, 1st Inverness 85 101	88 0-3 55 29 455-41	90 0-4 55 45 555-46		87—27	
Winner of £20.					
Sgt. Laurance, 1st Dumbarton 85 107	88 0-3 44 55 445-44	90 0-3 46 35 435-37		71—273	

The lowest score was 224. Scotland carried off the National Challenge Trophy with a total of 1692, ten points ahead of England. Wales scored 1653; Ireland 1564. The Ayrshire Yeomanry won both the first and second prizes in the Loyd-Lind-say competition; and the 3rd Lanark the Belgian Challenge Cup. Pte. Geddes, 3rd H.L.I., won the Challenge Shield in connection with the Grand Aggregate; Sergt. Hindley, 1st Oxford, the Volunteer Aggregate Challenge Trophy; and Capt. Wilson and Liverpool, the Officers' Aggregate Challenge Cup. Sergt. Russell, 1st Lanark, the Pavilion prize. Countess Waldegrave presented the prizes to the principal winners.

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

MR. HOLT-HALLET has a letter in the *Leeds Mercury*, which has likewise appeared in London and Lancashire papers. He writes:—

The India Factory Commission of 1890 gave abundant proof of the perfunctory way in which factory inspection had been conducted in India, and that Factory Acts were treated as dead letters in that country. Mr. Lokhanday, the president of the Bombay Mill-hands' Association, has forwarded me a copy of his journal, the *Din Bandhu*, of the 5th ult., showing that the new India Factory Act is being administered in an equally careless manner, and that the operatives are grievously suffering from glaring infractions of the Act. He says: "The laxity allowed in enforcing the requirements of the laws in the interests of the mill-hands has had its results, and mills and factories may be seen working on Sundays here as well as in the Moffusil. This breach on the part of owners of mills and factories must sooner or later be put a stop to if Government seriously intend the Act to be a beneficent and practical measure instead of remaining a dead letter." He has been informed that inspection is never carried on at all on Sundays. He says the fixed turns in which mills are inspected "afford owners of mills an excellent opportunity for putting their houses in order once a quarter. Again, the new Act requires that female mill-hands should not be allowed to work more than eleven hours a day, with a recess of one and a-half hours. Many an instance can be cited in which women actually work more than twelve and a-half hours; and we have serious doubts whether these in all cases get their well-earned rest of one hour and a-half daily." This indictment of India factory inspectors and Indian millowners should be inquired into. A Factory Act without efficient inspection is valueless. Anyhow, but little protection is granted to Indian operatives by the new Act. It will be discreditable if, by faulty inspection, the operatives are cheated out of the little protection that has been granted, and the Act is allowed to become a laughing-stock to Indian manufacturers.

INDIAN TROOPSHIP PROGRAMME.

SEASON 1892-93.

OUTWARD. Troopship.	Leave Portsmouth.	Other Ports.	Arrive.		HOMEWARD. Troopship.	Leave.	Arrive Portsmouth.
Crocodile	1892. Sept. 3	1892. —	Bomb'y 1892. Sept. 29	A	Crocodile	Bomb'y 1892. Oct. 8	1892. Nov. 3
Serapis	Sept. 14	—	Oct. 10	B	Serapis (calls at Aden)	Oct. 19	Nov. 14
Euphrates	Sept. 24	Queens Town Sept. 26 Gibraltar.	Oct. 22	C	Euphrates	Nov. 1	Nov. 27
Malabar	Oct. 5	Oct. 10 Queens-town	Nov. 1	D	Malabar	Nov. 10 Kurrachee.	Dec. 6 1893.
Crocodile	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Karrachee Dec. 11	E	Crocodile	Dec. 20	Jan. 15
Serapis	Nov. 24	Nov. 26	Bomb'y Dec. 22 1893.	F	Serapis	Bomb'y Dec. 31 1893.	Jan. 26
Euphrates	Dec. 7	—	Jan. 2 Kurrachee.	G	Euphrates	Jan. 11 Kurrachee	Feb 6
Malabar	Dec. 17 1893.	— Queens-town	Jan. 12	H	Malabar	Jan. 24	Feb. 19
Crocodile	Jan. 25	Jan 27	Feb. 22	I	Crocodile	Mar 3	Mar 29
Serapis	Feb. 5	— Queens-town	Bomb'y Mar. 3	K	Serapis	Bomb'y Mar 13	April 7
Euphrates	Feb. 16	Feb. 18	Mar. 16	L	Euphrates	Mar 25	April 20
Malabar	March 1	—	Mar. 27	M	Malabar	April 6	May 2

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 6th August, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 20,92,315-10-9	51,27,710	1	9
Public Deposits at Branches " 30,35,394-7-0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	197,86,215	7	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,50,716	3	3
Sundries	3,00,729	14	10
Total Rs....	417,85,401	11	8

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	75,11,623	12	0
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	85,56,517	2	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	17,11,008	15	0
Bills discounted and purchased	47,94,288	9	4
Balances with other Banks	12,85,124	5	9
Bullion	9,848	8	1
Dead Stock	2,87,310	0	9
Stamps	12,957	3	8
Sundries	44,742	2	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	253,57,396	9	8
	164,7,805	2	0
Total... Rs.	417,85,401	11	8

THE Berlin correspondent of the *British Medical Journal* writes:—A rumour has reached the English newspapers that Professor Koch is ill and unable to work. I am glad to be able to state that in Berlin nothing is known of the Professor's indisposition. He is at work as usual every day at his institute for infectious diseases.

THE ruins of what was formerly the Palace of St. Cloud are to be pulled down, and, according to the conditions of sale, are to be all carted away within four months. They were put up to auction on July 25, and sold for the very small sum of 3,325 frs.

PUBLIC BANQUET TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given on Saturday, July 23, at the Holborn Restaurant to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., in celebration of his election as Member for Central Finsbury. The company included about a hundred and thirty inhabitants of India, among whom were eight or nine ladies. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., occupied the chair, and he was supported by Mr. P. C. Roy, Mr. T. M. Nair, Mahamood-ul-Hug, Rai Tej Narayan Singh Bahadur, Mr. and Mrs. Tarachand, Mr. N. J. Moolla, Mr. and Miss Sarkar, Dr. Miss Cama, Mrs. Pheroze Thomas, Mr. D. J. Tata, Mr. J. D. Cola, Bai Rakhmabai, Mr. A. S. M. Ziaur Rahman, Miss C. J. Sorabji, Miss Vakeel, Mahmood Ali Khan, Mr. K. S. Bonnerjee, &c. The following telegram was received from Mr. Wm. Digby, C.I.E.:—"Deeply regret serious illness in my family makes it impossible for me to be present this evening. Kindly convey to Mr. Dababhai and to the meeting this expression of regret, and to your guest my hearty congratulations on his election as Member for Central Finsbury." After dinner.

The Chairman said: Ladies and gentlemen,—The first toast which I have the honour and privilege of proposing is that of her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India. (Cheers.) This toast is usually received in all countries under the Empire of Great Britain with much enthusiasm, but there is no part of the world under the British sovereignty where it is received with greater enthusiasm or with more loyal feelings than it is in all parts of India. (Cheers.) Her Majesty has, throughout a long and beneficent reign extending over more than half a century, shown on various occasions and by various means in her power, and by acts of kindness to populations as well as to individuals, her great interest in her Empire of India. (Cheers.) The Victorian age is distinguished for many historical events. India has known many acts of benevolent government during that period, and it is a matter of supreme satisfaction that in her Majesty's reign the great historical event which we are met to-night to celebrate has occurred. (Cheers.) I am perfectly sure that throughout the length and breadth of the British dominions there is no one who will hear with greater satisfaction than herself of that paean of praise and love and affection towards the British Crown which the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament has evoked. (Loud cheers.) I give you "The Health of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India."

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen,—The next toast which I have the honour to propose, and for which I anticipate as cordial a reception as that given to the toast of the Queen, is "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." (Cheers.) The Prince and Princess of Wales have ever a keen taken interest in matters relating to India; and his Royal Highness made himself beloved, by high and low alike throughout India, when he visited that country. The sympathy ev

long cherished. (Cheers.) It has been the secret of my strength that I have always, without any hesitation or flinching, continued to work in my way unceasingly without any fear, because I had this one strong conviction in my mind, that, whatever may happen, when once the British public are satisfied as to the justice of any demand that I or my countrymen may make, we are sure in the end to obtain it. (Cheers.) I have worked on these lines, and I think I have been correct in doing so. The event of this day, which you have met together to celebrate, most signally and emphatically proves the truth of the sentiment on which I have acted during all this period. It is no small event that a British constituency should accept an Indian fellow-subject as their representative, with confidence that he would do his duty towards them, while at the same time he would be enabled to give utterance to the voice of his countrymen, comprising hundreds of millions of their fellow-citizens. That is the sentiment that has largely influenced the electors of Central Finsbury, who are justly entitled to whatever thanks you may give to them. Taking that as an instance of the good-will and sincerity of the British public in treating India fairly as a portion of the British Empire, there is one feature in it to which I want particularly to draw your attention. That the people in India and we here should be overjoyed at this event is only natural. It is a great step in our political advancement; but the feature that I want to allude to is this, that if one were to judge from the numbers of telegrams and letters that I receive from English ladies and gentlemen in different parts of the United Kingdom, one would suppose that the English people were rejoicing over something that had happened to themselves. (Cheers.) These letters and telegrams are full of expressions of joy; and the reason is very simple. They now feel satisfied that whatever they had professed in former days as to their desire to treat India justly and generously, it has been signally fulfilled by this one act. They naturally, therefore, rejoice that the electors of Central Finsbury should have given a distinct proof of the real desire and wishes of the British public. I will not enter largely into the question of the benefits that we receive from British rule. It is a long history. The very fact that we are met together here, speaking different languages—one-half not being able to understand the other half if they spoke in the vernacular—and that we are expressing in one and the same language, the language of our rulers, our joy on this occasion, is in itself the best proof of the great benefit that England has bestowed upon India. (Cheers.) As another proof on a larger scale, though we may not all agree with the views of the National Congress, I may instance it as a phenomenon of a most significant character. Such a thing as the Indian National Congress never existed in the annals of Indian history, because it could not under the circumstances in which the Indian people were living. They were people having different languages and different religions, and the whole of India was broken up into many different kingdoms. There was no common language and no common means of journeying over the whole country. To-day they meet Hindoos, Mohammedans, Parsees, and Christians all meeting at one spot, having travelled thousands of miles, and expressing their sentiments towards their British rulers, and uttering their complaints freely and outspokenly. This is a phenomenon which would have been utterly impossible except under the "regime" which the British Government has established. The education we have received, the freedom of speech which we are enjoying, the liberty, and sometimes the warmth, with which we speak of our grievances towards our rulers—all this shows that we are under a rule which is benignant, and which really and sincerely desires our good. I need not further enlarge on this topic, because every one of us, especially those who have received an English education and are imbued with English literature and English politics, understands and appreciates the benefits we have received from British rule. But there are certain circumstances which require a clear exposition before the British public and the British Parliament. These can only be fairly represented and fully brought before the public and Parliament by Indians themselves, because they only can understand where the shoe pinches, and where certain Acts which are trying to them require to be modified. The necessity becomes greater, because many a large portion of the administration in India is based upon two or three Acts of Parliament, and as long as Parliament itself does not modify those Acts, and does not pay greater attention to the affairs of India than it does at present, there is no chance of the improvement which is so desirable as much for England as for India. These Acts can be modified in Parliament alone, and it is only on the floor of the House of Commons that they can be fairly discussed, face to face, between English men and Indians. The necessity is a very urgent one. Every day that passes makes those evils greater in their effect, and they must be modified as early as possible. Much has been said, on this occasion and outside also, of the great expectation that are formed of me; that I shall do justice to my constituencey, and that I shall do my duty to my country. Very kindly you have testified as to what you suppose to be the certainty of my being able to do that. For my own part, I cannot on this occasion say anything about myself because I enter upon a new career, and upon a new duty, and under entirely new circumstances. How far I may be enabled to perfrom those duties it is not for me to say because I do not know. This day next year I may be able to stand before my constituents and give them an account of my stewardship, and I may be able to stand before you, and you will be able then to say whether or not I have fulfilled the expectations which you had formed about me. For the present I can only thank you most sincerely, and take a share in your joy. I assure you that I feel the responsibility, and I only hope that with your indulgence and forbearance I may be able lo fulfil some little portion at least of the expectations that have been formed of me. (Loud cheers.) I again thank you most sincerely for the very cordial and kind manner in which you have received this toast.

Mr. T. M. Nair: Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen,—The task of proposing the toast of "India and the Indians," has fallen to me this evening. Speaking of India, I cannot revert to the subject without experiencing mingled feelings of pride and sorrow. Everyone who understands anything at all about India's history ought to know that India once was the glory of the world and is now the pity of it. We cannot help recalling to ourselves how, at a time when all Europe was shrouded in darkness, India was the source of life and light to all the nations of the world. (Cheers.) Our forefathers cultivated a system of philosophy which will compare favourably with even the very best system of modern philosophy. And we have evidence in our ancient books to prove that even in those early days our forefathers had devised, and successfully carried out, some forms of consultative if not of representative Government which the British public are not unwilling to grant us at this moment. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, like Greece and Rome, India had to suffer for her greatness. After the period of India's greatness came the period of India's fall, and "what a fall was there, my countrymen." But it will be more consonant with our feelings to draw a veil over all those periods in the history of India in which there is nothing but foreign invasions and wars to chronicle. Now, gentlemen, we may thank ourselves that, after all these periods of wars and turmoil, we have placed ourselves under the fostering care of a genereous nation. We have received, no doubt, many advantages from the British Government in India. Mr. Naoroji has touched upon some of them already, and I need not detail them to you. We appreciate them, and we are sincerely thankful for them. But, unfortunately, a foreign rule, even if it should happen to be the very best that could be, is not an unmixed blessing. The people of India have found it to their cost, and it is a problem with our people in India at the present moment as to how to remedy the defects that exist in this foreign administration by a strictly constitutional agitation. To a great extent the problem has been solved. The Indian National Congress, which has existed for the last eight years, has shown the British public and the Parliament what it is to be reasonable. But while it is the fact that the Indian National Congress has done a great deal in the way of advocating beneficial reforms for India and educating the masses of the people, we must admit that certain gentlemen connected with the National Congress, have been very ably working in this country also. I refer to the British Committee. It is a significant fact, a fact that we ought to be proud of, that whether we look among the leaders of the Congress party in India or among the committee working in Great Britain we find one name that is conspicuous, that is the name of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whom we have met to honour this evening. (Cheers.) I need not, gentlemen, detail to you all that Mr. Naoroji has done for India; the Chairman has already done so at some length. But, gentlemen, even at this moment, when we are met here to celebrate Mr. Naoroji's return as representative for Central Finsbury, we ought not to forget the fact that he is only returned for a time, and that the term of his representation will expire. Let us not conceal from ourselves the fact that we shall have to work hard to get him in again. We may have dinners and addresses and all sorts of things, but there must be a determination on the part of every one of us *to do* our very best to keep Mr. Naoroji in the position in which his constituents of Central Finsbury have placed him. (Cheers.) We may do several things to attain our object, but there is one thing more than another which we should do, that is every Indian living in London should transfer himself to Central Finsbury before the 31st of July. (Cheers and laughter.) I find that the statement is received with some laughter, but it is no laughing matter at all. We ought to see to it that as many Indians as are available should be in Central Finsbury before next year, so as to be placed on the register. We have an example of the same kind of action in Liverpool, where the Irish all cluster in one constituency, and are now able to return a member of their own. I do not mean to say that we are numerically so strong as they are, but we ought to be able to make this position a safe one for Mr. Naoroji. I beg to commend the toast to your acceptance, and trust that you will receive it in an appropriate manner. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. A. A. Hussanally: Gentlemen,—To me has been assigned the task of responding to the toast proposed in such eloquent language by my friend, Mr. Nair. I need hardly say that I have the greatest pleasure in doing so, although I wish it had fallen into worthier hands. It is no common event to find Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians all like feeling that in the honour conferred upon Mr. Naoroji they have been honoured, and that his success is a matter for the congratulation of them all. Such a feeling, gentlemen, is a most remarkable feature of the progress India has made in recent times. It shows that there is a national feeling growing up amongst the different communities inhabiting that great peninsula of India. It is true that we have but begun the work of Nationalism; and it is also true that we are making slow but steady advances towards the attainment of that glorious object. India is, gentlemen, at present in a state of transition: she is no longer the India of the East. Nor has she yet become the India of the West. But Western culture and Western civilisation are gradually changing the aspect of the whole country. It would, no doubt, be interesting to inquire into the causes that have operated to bring about this change. And such an inquiry is all the more interesting when it results in the conviction that we owe this growth of national feeling and national prosperity to the advent of British rule in India. The different races of India are taking more kindly to each other because they are living under one Government, and that the most enlightened and humane Government that has ever ruled an alien race because they have now easy means of inter-communication by railways, post, and telegraph, which have destroyed the local feeling of isolation, and, above all, because they have a Free Press, which has been a powerful factor in the progress of India. But the greatest of all blessings which we have enjoyed under British rule, and one which deserves to be mentioned separately is the Western education which we have received and are receiving, and which will enable us to work out our own destiny in the future. But for this education we should have been nowhere. And to this education mainly we owe the general progress which we have hitherto made. In this direction, however, gentlemen, we have yet to do a great deal. Education is spreading in India, but it has not yet made such strides as we should like it to do. No soil is better fitted to receive Western education than India. Possessing as we do the sources of the two great classical languages of the East, we are in a peculiarly advantageous position to enrich our own languages by modern ideas, which we imbibe from Western learning. With this object in view, I think we should encourage as much as possible the translation of European works into Indian languages, so that the Western ideas might reach the masses directly, and open to them a new world of thoughght, culture, and science. Wherever the education, imparted has been a broad and liberal education, the results have been most satisfactory. But education has still vast conquests to make. We have yet to break the social barriers of caste, we have yet to override superstition and conquer prejudices, and above all, we have yet to elevate the social position of the women of India. Here lies a vast field for us, who are all inspired with a sense of their duty to their country, and are anxious to work for her welfare. For I firmly believe that no political reform in India is likely to confer a real benefit upon the people until social reform goes side by side, and no social reform is possible until the lot of Indian women is improved, and their moral and social condition raised. The speaker concluded with a quotation from Professor Max Muller's writings.

Mr. Martin Wood: I only wish to say one word on this occasion, I should not like it to pass over without giving my testimony on behalf of India and the Indians to your reception this evening. Of all the Europeans present I have, perhaps, known Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for more years than any one. I have known him under many different circumstances, some of which have been so eloquently described by our Chairman. In regard to this toast I wish, as a European, to join with you in responding to it, and in cherishing the spirit of true patriotism which will raise the Indians in their political discussions above those objections and criticisms that have often been brought against them. There can be no more elevating thought than that of this community of the natives of India for the promotion of public objects. Mr. Naoroji is himself an illustration, and a striking one, of the diversities that exist in that country, and we see how thoroughly he unites all the chief qualities of the Indian races. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. Ghosh: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—At this late hour of the evening I will not detain you long. The toast I have to propose is an important one: it is the toast of the ladies. (Loud cheers.) I observe by the enthusiastic manner in which you have received the announcement of the toast that it certainly appeals to your heart-felt sympathies. Ladies are an important part of the constitution of Indian society; they have always been so, and they have always been held in the highest esteem and respect from the most ancient times. We have in the history of ancient India examples of distinguished women; we have examples of women who have distinguished themselves in philosophy, in mathematics, and in letters. It is a common belief in Europe that the women in India are not treated with that respect by which alone the true civilisation and advancement of a country can be estimated. Whatever be the effect of seme social customs in India at the present day, I am sure no man who is conversant with the origin of those customs will deny for a single moment that they are due to a desire to protect, to guard, and to foster women rather than to repress and keep them down. (Cheers.) In Hindoo society woman is respected as much as in the society of the most civilised community of the world. (Cheers.) That woman bears a high character in India whether as mother, as wife, or as sister, there can be no doubt. I only make this remark because we very often hear attacks made in English reviews on the treatment of Indian women. But on this matter I do not wish to refer you to any authority except the authority of women themselves. If there be any thing in Indian customs which need reform, that reform certainly must come from within, and it must be spontaneous. If our women are to be advanced, if they are to take a prominent part in political and social movements in India, the most important thing is that they should receive higher education. I believe there is a great future for women, and I have no doubt you will agree with me when I say that our women will be the making of India. The great Napoleon on a memorable occasion once declared that what France wanted was good mothers, and I think you will agree with me when I say that what India wants is good mothers. I am far from saying that Indian mothers are not good, but what I mean is this, that we must train up a race of highly intellectual and enlightened mothers if we desire the regeneration of India. I will not detain you longer, but I desire to thank you sincerely for the manner in which you have received this toast. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. N. Roy: Mr. Chairman, in rising to respond to the toast proposed by my friend, Mr. Ghosh, I have but a few words to say. If we were not too much fenced by etiquette I have no doubt, nay I am sure that one of the ladies present would have willingly and gladly responded to what Mr. Ghosh has said. But I suppose we must not break through any custom, although there would be greater honour in its breach than in its observance: I have therefore great pleasure in responding to the toast. Personally, I feel flattered in being the spokesman of the ladies, and I feel sure that I interpret their feelings correctly when I say that they appreciate this toast deeply. They recognise in it our willingness, the willingness of educated Indians to let them take part in the social, educational, and political reform of our country. If we were not in England, where our numbers are small, I have no doubt that instead of having nine or ten ladies present we should have had as many hundreds, uniting with us to celebrate this interesting occasion. Every day Indian women are learning to trust themselves more and more, and are becoming more and more willing to work with us, and at the same time to work out their own destiny. They recognise the great fact that the fate of India lies as much with them as with the men of the country. They know that the cradle is under their influence, and they have found out that this is an influence which determines a good or a bad citizen. Yes, they are willing to work for us and with us, and they are sensible of the welcome that is accorded to them. I thank you on behalf of the ladies, and at the same time congratulate myself on being their spokesman. (Cheers.)

Rai Tej Narayan Singh Bahadur proposed the health of the Chairman, who briefly responded, and the company then separated.

A TELEGRAM from Tiflis announces the arrival there of a Spanish traveller, Senor Ximenez, who is preparing to explore the Pamir region and ultimately to cross Cashmere into British India. Senor Ximenez, who has already made two journeys of exploration in Central Africa, will organise his caravan at Samarcand.

We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from the wonderful mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities and restores it to its normal condition. If the blood is diseased, the body is deseased, and the patient languishes. Clarke's Blood Mixture is a medicine of the greatest possible value, and it has attained a popularity almost unprecedented. It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light up to the present time, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers', and the public generally.—*The Family Doctor*, July 16th.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered....	55	53	48	34	47	03	46	62
Monday, August 15	0	70	0	57	0	66	0	86
Total..	56	23	48	91	47	69	47	48
Total fall to 14th August 1891	68	32	52	64	55	41	49	45
Total fall to 14th August 1890	63	40	67	50	64	90	52	70

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on 14th August, 1892:—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.....	12	21	13	43	18	22
Sunday, August 14	0	44	1	56	0	3
Total..	12	65	14	99	18	25

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st August to date.	Variation, 1st August to date
Delhi	29·683	S E	3	86·1	78·1	91	0·94	16·86	−0·78
Agra	29·694	S W	...	85·1	77·4	89	T	13·95	−4·26
Cawnpore..	29·727	S S W	...	88·0	77·1	91	0·12	13·28	...
Allahabad..	29·694	S S W	3	87·0	76·6	83	...	26·88	+6·13
Jhansi	29·657	S W	2	85·4	74·7	87	0·18	12·71	+1·62
Jacobabad..	29·379	S S E	4	102·5	83·7	66	...	4·05	+1·47
Karachi....	29·633	W S W	14	92·0	81·7	53	...	11·51	+6·65
Ajmere	29·693	W	6	88·2	76·6	83	...	10·17	−2·98
Deesa	29·707	W	13	89·2	76·8	91	0·12	22·04	+5·33
Rajkot	29·713	S S W	8	82·9	73·7	85	0·35	15·74	−5·81
Veraval....	29·733	Calm	18	82·0	77·3	89	0·10	8·25	...
Neemuch ..	29·729	S W	10	84·8	73·6	89	0·22	15·22	−5·34
Indore.....	29·747	W S W	2	84·5	72·6	92	0·25	15·40	−5·33
Saugor	29·709	W S W	3	79·3	72·6	91	0·04	32·14	+3·95
Jubbulpore.	29·745	S E	1	78·9	72·1	95	0·26	36·30	−2·77
Hoshangabad	29·765	Calm	3	82·3	73·7	96	1·79	37·59	+1·72
Khandwa...	29·762	W	4	85·2	76·3	89	...	19·43	+0·74
Raipur	29·724	Calm	3	88·0	75·6	79	...	33·08	−1·39
Nagpur	29·739	Calm	2	83·8	72·9	94	0·18	21·99	−7·71
Amraoti....	29·753	W S W	2	88·4	72·8	87	0·20	24·36	+3·15
Akola.....	29·786	N W	6	86·5	74·7	80	...	25·26	+3·17
Surat	29·758	S W	F	88·6	77·1	95	0·12	38·93	+9·76
Malegaon..	29·808	S W	8	87·4	73·1	88	...	12·92	+1·10
Bombay ..	29·810	W S W	10	82·0	76·2	88	0·90	47·49	−7·76
Poona.....	29·837	W	10	84·0	70·4	88	...	19·43	+6·32
Sholapur ..	29·846	W S W	7	79·8	71·5	88	0·50	10·91	−2·3
Ratnagiri..	29·827	W N W	5	8·9	74·9	95	1·00	90·12	+12·97
Belgaum ..	29·6	Calm	...	77·3	66·8	93	0·03	26·97	−1·80
Goa	29·653	Calm	19	84·0	75·4	91	1·53	8·84	...
Karwar	29·854	N	1	83·2	72·8	87	2·06	84·69	−1·33
Mangalore..	29·874	N E	2	83·3	72·9	91	1·88	74·76	−8·99
Calicut	29·877	N W	8	86·2	74·1	92	0·03	79·49	+6·91
Cochin	29·897	W S W	5	87·0	72·7	91	0·34	89·15	+6·52
Bangaloro..	29·885	W S W	5	79·2	67·0	90	...	11·49	+1·11
Secunderabad	29·934	N W	8	85·6	69·9	90	0·22	20·55	+5·42
Masulipatn..	29·850	N N W	7	92·6	75·1	91	0·13	18·44	+4·53
Bellary	29·860	W N W	7	85·4	72·9	86	0·36	8·39	+3·56
Cuddapah..	29·817	W	...	88·0	76·3	82	0·71	18·98	+9·44
Madras	29·776	W	5	92·2	77·6	96	2·14	13·22	+4·42
Coimbatore.	29·851	S	5	88·8	70·8	98	...	4·79	+1·11
Trichinopoly	29·832	W	5	92·0	76·4	76	...	10·09	+5·52
Negapatam.	29·783	Calm	1	91·5	75·7	73	0·43	7·92	+2·26
Colombo ...	29·903	W N W	10	84·5	76·0	73	0·01	9·37	−7·79

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·92 (29·75); E. G. H. = 0·66 (17·61); G. T. H. = 0·57 (46·01); C. P. = 0·90 (47·40).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slowly at Agra and has decreased elsewhere. The fall has been brisk at Ratnagiri and moderate or slight in all other places. Readings are highest to the west of Colombo and lowest over the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad, Delhi and Jubulpore, north-easterly at Mangalore and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been strong at Veraval. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Akola and 12 at Bombay, Rajkot, Neemuch and Bellary. The maximum and minimum temperature variations continue to be generally small and irregular in all places. The highest temperature was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity has increased in several places and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (2·14") and Karwar (2·06"), between one and two inches at Mangalore, Goa and Hoshangabad, and light to moderate showers at Saugor, Deesa, Colombo, Delhi, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Veraval, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Negapatam. Monsoon weather conditions prevail all over the country and rain may be expected in almost all districts. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay, where the weather is probably squally and very unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteoro logical Repo ter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 15.

Barometric changes are generally moderate or slight, but fairly brisk. The fall and recovery has occurred in Burma as the depression has passed from the east to the west across that country. The depression lies now over the Bay; elsewhere the distribution is unchanged. Readings are highest to the extreme south and lowest in the western desert. Winds blow westerly and south-westerly over the Peninsula, central parts of the country, South-West Bengal and Sind, south-easterly up the Ganjetic Plain, and southerly in Burma. The force is moderate or light generally. The temperature has risen in North-East India, and the mean is above the normal in Burma, Bengal and Assam, and below in other provinces. Rain has been steadily falling off during the past two days in Bengal, but has been very general in all other parts of India, and has been heavy in the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th August, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected and reduced to 32 deg. Fah.	29·742
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	893
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·4
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, SSW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	264
Fall of Rain	0·86
Total fall during month	10·21
Do. year	47·48
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th Aug	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending August 9, as compared with the statement of July 26, 1892:—

Liabilities.	July 26. Rs.	A.	P.	August 9. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000	0	0	48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,57,01,730	15	0	2,10,30,608	0	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,86,44,794	3	2	6,12,52,699	1	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,71,833	9	3	2,95,404	12	4
Sundries	29,32,060	14	6	29,01,162	15	2
Rs.	10,16,50,419	9	11	11,02,79,784	13	7
Assets.						
Government Securities	1,29,53,916	0	0	1,18,35,488	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	50,39,771	0	0	51,85,212	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	57,84,133	5	7	77,26,376	6	8
Credits on do.	62,17,275	13	2	65,75,359	3	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,66,32,376	13	6	1,58,63,250	13	4
Balances with other Banks	3,36,288	2	0	4,18,602	7	6
Bullion	1,61,901	1	4	1,58,543	9	8
Dead Stock	12,31,485	8	8	12,29,840	1	2
Stamps	9,040	4	0	9,988	15	1
Sundries	18,77,228	6	3	18,33,996	10	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	2,22,18,456	12	6	3,12,13,660	2	4
Do. at Branches ..	2,61,88,666	6	11	2,82,25,468	4	3
Rs.	10,16,50,419	9	11	11,02,79,784	13	7

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to August 9, 1892:—

Liabilities.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	40,18,938	Inc.
Do. at Branches	29,09,939	do.
Other Deposits	26,07,815	do.
Post Bills	23,571	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	9,72,989	Dec.
Loans	10,57,757	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,61,983	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	7,29,026	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	36,36,203	Inc.
Do. at Branches	20,37,502	do.

NOTICES.

CHAMPAGNE

CLOS ST-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang*.

SODAWATER MACHINERY
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS 146 MINORIES
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AGENTS:
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VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

WANT of STRENGTH
FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET. — "A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. — "It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.

Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

No more ASTHMA
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN, at Penang.

PASTA MACK

TRADE MARK.
MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
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Rimmel's Perfumery
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.
EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
A DELICIOUS FOOD.
FOR INFANTS. THE AGED.

FOR INVALIDS. TRAVELLERS.

THE only *perfect* food, made from the richest milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery.

MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water.
MALTED MILK is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America.
MALTED MILK keeps indefinitely, and is an inexpensive diet for all.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
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Trade and Native Dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

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For THIRTY YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC CURE for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functual and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and the Skin clear and healthy,

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Has the Largest Sale of any Phosphoric Medicine in the World.
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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None genuine without British Government Stamp with "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.
POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

NOTICES.

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ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

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WHISKY
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STRONG CAMBRIC
4-4 Coat a wonderful garmentat the price.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
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FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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LIGHT PALE ALE
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EXTRA STOUT.

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ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

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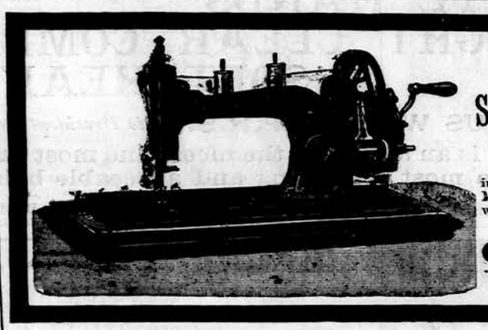

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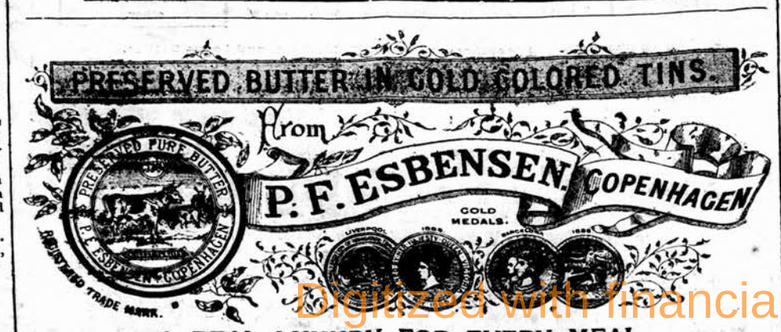

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Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

"Here is a Box; I had it from the Queen; what's in't is precious."—Cymbeline Act III, Scene IV.

THE CIGAR PER ECCELLENZA.

Stanley Cigars No. 1 per box of 100..... Rs. 4 0 0
Do. do. „ 2 „ 100..... „ 3 8 0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour, therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the *finest* in India!
The most Delicious made!
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BEST QUALITY, BEST VALUE.

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GLYCERINE - AND - CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE
— CLEAN — SHARP CUTTING — DURABLE —
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ALSO EMERY CLOTH — GLASS PAPER — BLACK LEAD
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CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER
AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
Dear, Sirs,—Th rough the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each and; in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BLAIR'S
GOUT and RHEUMATIC
PILLS,

CURE GOUT.
CURE RHEUMATISM.
CURE SCIATICA.
CURE LUMBAGO.
CURE NEURALGIA.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold at all Chemists' and Stores throughout India.

Invigorating Lavender Salts,

The delightful new SMELLING SALTS and AGREEABLE DEODORISER—appreciated alike in palace, mansion and cottage as a most refreshing luxury. By leaving the stopper out for a few moments a delightful perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably.—"Le Follet."

Genuine only in Crown stoppered bottles. Sold by all principal dealers in perfumery. MADE ONLY BY THE
CROWN PERFUMERY Co.,
177, New Bond Street, London.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN	DISEASES.	THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
SKIN	DISEASES.	
SKIN	DISEASES.	
SKIN	DISEASES.	
SKIN	DISEASES.	

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN	DISEASES.	They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN	DISEASES.	
SKIN	DISEASES.	
SKIN	DISEASES.	
SKIN	DISEASES.	

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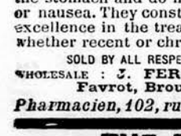

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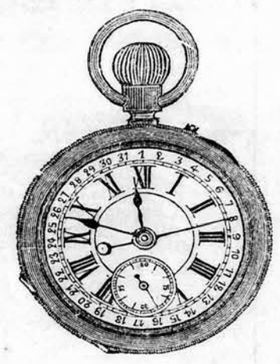

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